Chicago Daily Tribune.

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prevail. It is time that the ten thousand lies in relation to the obstacles that the President and the Secretary of War are said to have thrown in the way of Gen. McClellan's success, were authoritatively exposed. These high officials, earnestly laboring to promote the success of the Union cause, have been scandalized by the New York *Herald* and journals of like doubtful loyalty, long enough. Now let the country have the facts!

MILITARY MATTERS.

On our second page a column of unusual interest and importance contains intelligence pertaining to our Illinois regiments in the field. It will repay careful perusal, as having never before been in print.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Mails Again Established—Out of the Woods—Battle at Lavergne—Fortifications—Foraging—Guerillas—Secesh in Dispair—Gen. Rosecrans' Review—Col. Scott—Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Illinois Troops—The Popularity of Gen. Rosecrans—The Best Army Ever Organized, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAMP OF ILLINOIS 19TH, CHICAGO ZOUAVES, NASHVILLE, Nov. 15, 1862.

Yesterday, for the first time for two and one-half months, a mail has been received in this city. The smiling faces of the boys to-day is in striking contrast to that of one week ago. Then all was suspense—no communication with civilization, no letters from home, rebel rumors by wholesale, and very cheap. One day Bragg had whipped Buell, and was marching on Nashville; the next day, Breckinridge was advancing to form a junction with Bragg, and the advance of Price and Van Dorn was in Columbia and Franklin, twelve miles from Nashville. In fact, scouts reported thirty-six field guns within five or six miles of Fort Negley, the stronghold of this position. One spy had the impudence to report to General Negley that he had *his hands* upon siege guns, at the Insane Asylum, six miles from the State House, where he swore the enemy were entrenching themselves. But through the vigilance of our commanding General, the enemy has been pursued and routed in every instance. In one instance—the fight at Lavergne, Tenn.—400 prisoners were captured; also one steel rifled gun, which in an engagement subsequently in front of Nashville did excellent service for us. The fortifications around this city were planned and superintended by Capt. Morton, corps engineers, and are not excelled in workmanship or magnitude by any constructed during the war, Washington not excepted. This amount of work has been principally done by soldiers who have not had half rations any of the time during the past three months. The government has not sent one pound of rations through for over two months until three days since. Nearly or quite all that has been issued has been foraged. Every other day a large forage train was sent out, securing forage—beef, mutton, pork, corn, etc.

The friends of the owners of the large plantations, serving the devil in the rebel army, being anxious to save the grain for the owners in this vicinity, and at the same time trouble our trains as much as possible, concentrated their scattered forces and fairly cleaned their friends out of everything eatable, for man or beast. The long uncertainty of the rebels in this city, believing as they did that their deliverers, John Morgan, Forrest & Co., would certainly take Nashville, gave abundant evidence of their [?] desires and wishes. Some of them will pay dearly for their actions recently.

Now that Gen. Rosecrans has reached this place, at the head of his splendid army, and is devoting all his masterly abilities in organizing and preparing for his grand advance, rebel men and women are the most chop-fallen creatures on the face of the earth.

The troops who have so long been blockaded are now once more upon full rations and in the best of spirits, eager to take the advance.

The 19th is in Gen. Negley's division, the 8th. Gen. N., it is understood, takes the advance.

At the review of Gen. Negly's Division by Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Negley complimented the 19th more than any regiment upon the field, for their soldiery bearing, marching, &c.

Our regiment has been commanded by Capt. Hayden, Co. A, during the past two months, who has given universal satisfaction. The General honored us with his presence, accompanied with his staff, at one of our dress parades, not long since, making a short address. It was his first visit of the kind in his command here.

The forts occupied by the 19th have recently been named, one being called Fort Confiscation, guarded by Co.'s A, B, F, H, I, and K; and the other Fort Casino, guarded by Co.'s C, D, and E.

The principal fort—Fort Negley, forming a triangle with the two previously named.

During the engagement here, previous to being reinforced by Gen. Rosecrans, the siege guns of the fort did excellent service in routing the rebels. Company G have been detached as an artillery company, and assigned a captured four-gun field battery, and are on duty at brigade headquarters.

Lieut. Thos. Beatty arrived yesterday and will take command of his company, A. He is a true soldier. His wounds at Chattanooga testified to his bravery.

Adjutant Bangs also reached the regiment a day or two since.

Col. Scott has not returned, being in command of a brigade in General Dumont's Division.

Capt. Bridges is assistant engineer, detached in the engineer corps of this department. He has made a survey and military map of this city and vicinity. Rumors are afloat, credited by many, that we shall move upon Chattanooga. Others are positive that Cumberland Gap is our destination. But the general keeps his own counsel. In due time we shall know. We care not where our superiors order us, but wonder if some of our starred superiors are aware that we have seen "nary" green back since May last. The country probably required all of the new levees to be paid their $100 in gold. Evidently some officials think that having enlisted at the start, we are here for the love of it.

Their being an avalanche of Illinois troops pouring through this department, we are constantly meeting our old friends. Until recently there has been but three Illinois regiments in Buell's department—the 19th, 24th, and 34th Infantry.

A glorious future awaits the army now advancing upon the rebel hordes. A general with the prestige of Gen. Rosecrans, the very mention of whose name among his troops is sufficient to arouse the greatest enthusiasm, can march anywhere.

The weather has been very mild and pleasant, the citizens say unusually so. No ice but once, and that but for a day or two.

The L. and N. R. R. will be running again in a two days, when we expect to once more have our mails regular and our supplies certain.

In conclusion, I wish it distinctly understood that Gen. Rosecrans has the best army ever organized, and all are anxious to move forward. VERITAS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The 51st Illinois, ("Chicago Legion") and what they have been about—Attacked by Guerillas—Good Conduct—Reviews—Flattering notice of Superiors—The late Elections—The Sentiment in the Army—Change of Colonels—Resignation of Col. Cummings—Col. Bradley in Command—Prospects of Fight, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP OF 51ST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, NASHVILLE, Nov. 15, 1862.

The light has broken in upon our lately beleaguered city, and a change has come over the army recently on short commons and a sharp look-out for rebels. The boys are again on full rations, and not now off their feed. A sojourn of a few days with this favorite regiment, which left Chicago under the command of Col. Cummings, has persuaded me that the friends of the boys may be glad to hear from them through the medium of a scrawl on a camp chest, on secesh paper, and with a borrowed pen that has seen grief.

Col. Cummings, now in your city and a serious sufferer from ill health, has resigned, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect Sept. 30th. Col. Bradley succeeds to the command by line of promotion. If I write it that he is an excellent and efficient officer already well tested in his duties, know that I am not writing it on *his* camp chest, but out of my own head, as the boy made his fiddle. This move brings Major S. B. Raymond up one peg. Everybody in Chicago knows "Sam." Raymond, now Lieutenant Colonel. Major Davis succeeds Sam in the majority.

The regiment is in tip-top condition, and has since its arrival here from Decatur been mainly employed in building fortifications and in foraging for the support of the troops, with an occasional fight with the rebel cavalry. A few days since the 51st was on picket, and had a smart fight with the rascals. Two posts, held by companies F and G, were attacked about 3 o'clock in the morning, by 400 cavalry, who made a desperate effort to cut them off, a trick in which they succeeded with a company of the 22d Ill. a week before. Our men behaved well, and repulsed them after a fight of half an hour. Our boys lost two men taken prisoners, had a Lieutenant and seven men wounded, three very seriously; but they captured two rebels, and punished them severely. Our men handled their rifles handsomely, and with effect. One of our men who was captured escaped by knocking down his guard and taking to the woods. He reports that the rebels carried off five loads of dead and wounded.

The troops here are expecting to leave soon for Southern Tennessee, or Alabama. Gen. Rosecrans is here with an army of 100,000 men, and he is not the man to let them lay idle long. He reviewed Palmer's and Negley's divisions, with Gen. Paine, yesterday. The day was a fine one and the spectacle was imposing. Twenty regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and six batteries were out. The 51st boys were under Rosecrans last summer, and he remembered them, greatly to their pride. As he rode over to where they were drawn up he called out, "How are the 51st?" and shook hands with the officers as though he was personally glad to see them. Gen. Paine said, in my hearing, he never saw the 51st turn out so full or look so well.

Our Rosecrans is a rising man, and after his splendid conduct at Corinth and Iuka, the troops will follow him anywhere. It looks now as though the rebels were going to concentrate at Chattanooga, and in this case the army will have hard work to dislodge them. But it will be done, and if the troops in Virginia can clear out that State, those here can do their part.

The recent elections at the North would seem to indicate a partial change of sentiment. I take it as a disapproval of the President's emancipation policy. I believe the army would support him in it if the rebels do not submit. We say, take away their power to make another crop, if the war continues.

General Scott's Letter.

The London *Times*, in an article on Gen. Scott's letters in regard to his interviews with Buchanan, and his advice to Mr. Seward, uses the following language:

Gen. Scott is America's Wellington. He is the only General of age and authority, and he seems to have been endowed with a certain degree of military foresight. When the revolution, which is now in progress, was but looming in the distance, he alone saw the magnitude and certainty of the storm. His first cry was to garrison in force the arsenals and forts which commanded the rivers and strategic points of the Southern States. Neither President nor minister would listen to him, and the opportunity was lost. Then came the electoral victory of the Republicans, and the overthrow of the Democrats. To the new Prime Minister, Gen. Scott addressed himself with renewed urgency. It is now known all over America that while Messrs. Lincoln and Seward were, in their civilian conceit and ignorance, talking lightly of this secession as a movement to be put down in sixty days and with 70,000 men, they had locked away in their desks and carefully concealed from the public knowledge, a report from the Commander-in-Chief, telling them that three years and 300,000 men and $250,000,000 formed the least price at which these seceded States could be reconquered.

While Mr. Lincoln was talking in sprightly parables, and while Mr. Seward was entertaining his hearers with the assurance that if it had been necessary for the preservation of the Union, he would have fixed slavery in Massachusetts, and would have made it grow there, they had before them Gen. Scott's warning that to hold the South when conquered would require generations of armies of occupation, costing four times the tribute they could extort, and destroying the constitution of the country which employed them. When the destinies of a great nation are given up to the guidance of two loquacious attorneys, we have no right to expect large views of public exigencies; but it is only now we learn that these men, while they were acting according to their folly, had received counsels which were just those that would have been given by the wisest statesmen of the old world.

With this (Scott's) wise estimate of the crisis before them, Messrs. Lincoln and Seward went to work with less ceremony and less caution than London police would show in dispersing an Irish mob. There was no parley, no offer of peace, no submission to arbitration—it was to be all sudden brute force. These civilians thought they knew better than the old General how light and easy was the task before them. Let the Commander-in-Chief talk of his hundreds of thousands of men, and his hundreds of millions of dollars, and his generation of slaughter, here were two attorneys who were confident that the whole South could be trampled into subjection in three months with 70,000 undisciplined volunteers. Since then the North has lost before one city more than the number of men which Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward thought sufficient to tread out the rebellion. Since then the North has spent more than four times the $250,000,000 which Gen. Scott estimated as the bill of the war. And yet there is no end even in sight.

These are the consequences of a cheap and simple form of government, having a rural attorney for Sovereign and city attorney for Prime Minister. We have already said that if such a terrible exposure of incapacity had happened in England, we should at the earliest moment possible have sent the incapables about their business, and put ourselves in the hands of better men. But the constitution of the United States makes no provision for the choice of the people falling upon an incompetent President. There stands Mr. Lincoln, and there stands Mr. Seward. Gen. Scott's letter contrasted with their acts demonstrates that both the Sovereign and the Minister are fit for no higher work than a little pettifogging in a district court. There is a vast federation dissolving in fire and blood, yet there is no help for it.

Mortality of the Country for 1860.

States.	Males.	Females.	Total.
NEW ENGLAND.			
Maine	3,785	3,829	7,614
New Hampshire	2,186	2,283	4,469
Vermont	1,647	1,708	3,355
Massachusetts	10,683	10,621	21,304
Rhode Island	1,274	1,207	2,479
Connecticut	3,168	2,970	6,138
Total	22,741	22,618	45,359
MIDDLE STATES.			
New York	25,080	21,801	46,881
New Jersey	4,024	3,501	7,525
Pennsylvania	16,232	13,962	30,194
Total	45,336	49,284	84,620
WESTERN STATES.			
Ohio	12,886	11,898	24,784
Indiana	7,841	7,364	15,206
Illinois	10,340	8,923	19,263
California	2,473	1,232	3,705
Iowa	3,876	3,384	7,260
Kansas	827	626	1,443
Michigan	3,921	3,478	7,399
Minnesota	594	515	1,109
Oregon	130	121	251
Wisconsin	3,882	3,247	7,129
Territories	1,182	932	2,114
Total	47,962	41,670	89,362
SOUTHERN STATES.			
Alabama	6,753	6,007	12,760
Arkansas	4,738	4,122	8,860
Delaware	618	628	1,246
District Columbia	685	590	1,275
Florida	979	790	1,769
Georgia	6,651	6,156	12,807
Kentucky	8,611	7,856	16,467
Louisiana	7,294	5,075	12,339
Maryland	3,831	3,539	7,370
Mississippi	6,425	5,789	12,214
Missouri	9,587	7,970	17,557
North Carolina	6,265	6,342	12,607
South Carolina	4,959	4,786	9,745
Tennessee	7,769	7,407	15,176
Texas	5,121	4,248	9,369
Virginia	11,479	11,002	22,474
Total	91,918	82,307	174,095

The foregoing table exhibits the mortality of the country as per census, 1860.

The following is the mortality and health of each section:

States.	Population.	Deaths.	Proportion.
New England	3,134,283	45,359	1 to every 68
Middle States	7,458,985	84,620	1 to every 88
Western States	8,563,377	89,692	1 to every 95
Southern States	12,315,374	174,095	1 to every 71

A Correction.

PEORIA, Nov. 22, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You were misinformed in reference to the consolidating the skeleton regiments in this city. The 14th, Col. Jenkins, has not been consolidated with the 15th and 18th. The recruiting officers of the 14th confidentially believe that it will not be ready to enter into service as soon as the other two consolidated, if their men are not bought or ordered from this city. J. K. B.

Col. T. W. Higginson.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, well known as an independent minister, a popular lecturer and contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and an uncompromising Anti-slavery man from the start, has been offered by Gen. Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina, the Colonelcy of the 1st regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. Mr. Higginson is now a Captain in the 55th Massachusetts, saw service in Kansas, and has long been a student of military tactics. We believe him unusually well qualified for the position, which not only requires military knowledge, but should be filled by one who has confidence in the experiment and interest in its success.—*New York Tribune*, 21st.

The Colt-Adams Tragedy—Is Colt Still Alive?

[N. Y. Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

A rumor has reached here all the way from Hartford, Conn., to the effect that at the death-bed of the late Col. Samuel Colt, among those family friends who bade him farewell was John C. Colt, whose connection with the murder of Adams in this city many years ago, furnished material for one of the *causes celebres* of America. There are not wanting many believers in the theory that John C. Colt never committed suicide in our city prison, but that he escaped and left behind him the body of another man to be mourned over and buried in place of his. He has since been supposed to have taken up his abode in Texas, and his reported reappearance in Hartford on the sad occasion referred to has created some excitement there. The story goes so far as to state that Judge Colt, another brother, was so suddenly brought into contact with the resurrected suicide that he lost his senses in a convulsion, and fell to the ground, injuring himself severely. All this may be merest rumor, but, as one of those who have always doubted Colt's suicide, the story serves to feed my credulity in the opposite direction.

From Port Royal, S. C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The gunboat Massachusetts, from Port Royal on the 16th, has arrived. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Important to Cotton Buyers.

SKIRMISHES AND RECONNOISSANCES.

WAR BULLETIN.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CORINTH, Provost Marshal's Office, CORINTH, Nov. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—The General commanding having become satisfied that parties engaged in the cotton traffic have wantonly violated the rules and regulations which should govern persons engaged in that business, and also that a score of persons without a shadow of authority, are largely engaged in the purchase and sale of cotton, deems it his duty to place the following restrictions upon all parties dealing in cotton within the limits of this military district:

1. None but regularly authorized parties will be permitted to buy cotton within the limits of this district, and in order that their authority may be known, it will be necessary for them to have their permits approved at these headquarters.

2. All regularly authorized cotton merchants who employ agents to go into the country for the purchase of cotton, must employ men of unquestionable loyalty, and satisfactory proof to that effect must be submitted to the Provost Marshal General, who will record the name of each agent, and also that of each teamster under his charge, whose loyalty must also be satisfactorily proven, and none others will be permitted to pass the lines under any considerations.

3. It will be considered a violation of these orders for agents to employ sub-agents.

4. Parties shipping cotton from this district before getting their permits to ship, must submit satisfactory evidence to the Provost Marshal of the district, that each bale was bought of a loyal man and that United States currency was the only kind of money used in the purchase of the same.

5. All persons in the service or employ of the government are strictly forbidden dealing in cotton.

6. Any violation of these orders will be punished by a confiscation of the cotton in question, and an imprisonment of the parties so offending.

By order of Gen. G. M. Dodge.

J. C. CAMERON, Capt. and Prov. Mar. Gen., Dist. of Corinth.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

IN THE FIELD, NEAR GRAND JUNCTION, TENN., November 22, 1862.

Col. Lee, chief of Hamilton's cavalry, returned last evening from a three days' reconnoissance in the direction of Ripley and ten miles south. Ripley was taken possession of and held for twenty-four hours, as was also the town of Orizaba, eight miles southwest.

Faulkner's partisan rangers were the especial objects of our attention. Of these we captured Lieut. Col. Hovis and the surgeon of the regiment, one captain, two lieutenants and sixty men. Faulkner himself, with 150 men, was sorely pressed, and his rear guard attacked, but he managed to effect his escape with the loss of four men.

Among the prisoners is Maj. Rogers, one of the Fort Warren prisoners released on parole.

We also captured several horses and mules and a rebel mail at Orizaba. Our own loss is nothing.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Our Army Before Fredericksburg.

ITS SURRENDER DEMANDED—IT WILL BE SHELLED.

Women and Children Fleeing.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The Baltimore *American's* Harper's Ferry letter of yesterday says it is rumored that Jackson is still near Winchester with 40,000 men. The general impression is that he is retiring on Gordonsville. All is quiet along the lines.

Gen. Geary is sending daily reconnoissances to observe the movements of the enemy. The main track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is torn up for twenty-two miles, and the rails rendered useless by heating, and the ties all burned. On an average there are nearly seventy rails per mile fit for relaying.

The river has only risen two inches, but a further rise is expected from the rains in the mountains.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Nov. 22, 1862.

Last night was a busy time in Fredericksburg, removing the inhabitants. The military authorities also were not idle, as daylight this morning revealed a line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town, the result of last night's labors.

The artillery is now being placed in the most favorable positions, while the encampments which are in the range of the enemy's guns are being removed further back from the river. There are very apparent strong reasons for not opening upon the city to-day, unless forced to do so by the enemy. The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Washington letter of the 21st, to the *Commercial*, states some apprehensions have been entertained for those who "*fight mit Sigel*;" but to-day it is believed they have fallen back in good order and that they can resist any attempt made upon them. Our lines this morning were at Centreville, but the rebels had appeared in force at Bull Run.

Higher up the Potomac all will now be safe from a repetition of the raid into Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter, to be investigated by the new Court of Inquiry which assembled here yesterday, relate entirely to the famous report of Gen. Pope, which found its way into the New York *Herald* in the shape of a letter from one of that journal's regular correspondents, the day before. It appears in the papers as an official document from under the hand of Gen. Pope. The correctness of his allegations in that report against Gen. Porter, will doubtless be thoroughly sifted by Judge Advocate Gen. Holt.

On the 5th inst., the U. S. steamer Octorora captured off the Bahama banks the schooner Elias Reed, laden with turpentine, rosin, and a few bales of Sea Island cotton. Fairfax sends the following, dated Nov. 21:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 21—11 p. m.

Gen. Patrick, Provost-Marshal General of the army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburg, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter, demanding its surrender:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 21.

To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg:

GENTLEMEN:—Under cover of the houses of your city, shots have been fired on the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing armed bodies in rebellion against the United States. Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops. This condition must terminate, and, by direction of General Burnside, I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representative of the United States, at or before five o'clock this p. m. Failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the city of women and children, the sick and wounded, aged, &c., which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town. Upon obtaining possession of the city, every necessary means will be taken to preserve and secure the protection and operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

E. V. SUMNER, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g the right of the Grand Division.

On his arrival on the opposite side of the river, Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was ready. In the meantime his communication was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside the city. As the demand was made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer, which was evidently written at the dictation of Gen. Longstreet, to the effect that the complaints enumerated should be remedied, so far as firing upon our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned; also that the rebels would dispute the occupying of the city by the Government forces. He complained of the short space of time allowed for the moving of the women and sick soldiers. The giving of any more time, as is requested, is now under consideration. Permission has been given the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveying of women and children.

The news to-day received from Stonewall Jackson shows that he had rented a house at Winchester for his family. His troops are in front of that city, with a regiment of cavalry at Martinsburg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Petersburg dispatch of the 18th, to the Richmond papers, says:

The enemy, supposed to number considerably over a brigade, appeared this morning at Franklin, on the Blackwater River, and attempted to cross under cover of shells. The Confederates resisted successfully for two hours, when the Abolitionists retired. We captured twelve or fourteen.

Parties direct from Lower Brandon assert positively that there is no fleet in the vicinity, nor had been.

A dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* from Falmouth, says:

The rebels now have two heavy Rodmans planted back of Fredericksburg, but our batteries completely silenced them. They have been running railroad trains night and day, withdrawing supplies and machinery from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

Fifteen forage wagons of Couch's troops were attacked by rebel cavalry just outside our lines yesterday, but the guard repelled the guerillas, and brought the wagons all back.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

We learn that a considerable body of rebel cavalry, claimed to be Stuart's forces, 800 strong, reached Warrenton day before yesterday and yesterday, and proceeded down to Warrenton Junction. Their design seems to be to make a dash at some portion of the lines from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, and then trust to their horses to get off.

LEESBURG, Va., Nov. 20.—White's band of rebel guerillas has again made its appearance in this vicinity. They are said to be about 250 strong, and so far have done us no damage, being well watched.

AQUIA CREEK, Va., Nov. 20.—Last night a number of guerillas were seen in this vicinity, looking out for opportunities, doubtless, to murder or plunder. They keep out of the way in the daytime. We hope some of them will be captured and hung.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—We have pretty reliable information as to the position of the several forces of the rebels. Stuart's headquarters are at Warrenton, and White's cavalry at Leesburg. The force of the latter is only 300 men. Stuart has artillery and cavalry, and his advance guard was on the Bull Run battle-ground, but our cavalry drove them back. They have since reoccupied a portion of the ground.

A Washington special to the New York *Times* says:

The action of the War Department in striking upwards of one hundred officers from the rolls, owing to their absence from their regiments, caused considerable fluttering among those now in this city, and a large number of resignations were accordingly sent to the War Department to-day.

The *Herald* has the following:

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 21.—The rebel pickets were at Nolan's Ferry yesterday. The impression prevails that Stonewall Jackson is marching to Gordonsville with the bulk of his forces, and that the rebels in this vicinity are only cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 21, 1862.

Yesterday the enemy received a sudden check in their removal of stores by rail from Fredericksburg, our artillery having opened upon them, disabling the locomotive and detaining the train upon the track near the depot. The rebels, however, continue to remove flour, grain, tobacco, cotton, etc., by means of wagons.

Since our evacuation of Fredericksburg last spring, the rebels have shipped large quantities of grain from the lower river counties up to that place, and thence removed it by rail to Richmond.

Last night the enemy built large fires on the hill beyond Fredericksburg, illuminating the whole southern horizon, evidently designing to deceive us with regard to their real force. It is not believed they have a large body of troops in this vicinity, and the impression prevails that no opposition will be made to our occupation of the city. The storm has swollen the streams very much, and rendered the roads almost impassable.

THE ARRIVAL BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

The long-range cannon that have for the past hour been engaged in silencing a rebel battery planted across the Rappahannock, opposite us, in Fredericksburg, have stilled their thunders. We are safe in the town of Falmouth, and at length it is possible to send you word of the operations of the past three days. The right grand division of the army of the Potomac, under command of Maj. Gen. Sumner, now rests on the Rappahannock.

Yesterday morning the march was once more resumed. We had bivouacked for the night but a dozen miles from Fredericksburg, and as we took an early start, it was calculated we should reach our destination by noon. Meanwhile, what we did not meet was an enemy. Forty miles, and not even a rebel vidette in sight! I think old Sumner was thoroughly disgusted and disappointed.

We had approached within a mile and a half of Falmouth, when suddenly a battery from the Fredericksburg side of the river opened upon us. The old war-horse pricked up his ears. It proved, however, to be a mere nibble. The enemy, learning of our approach had planted a battery and designed to enfilade the road. It did not take long, however, for our artillery to feel their way off the road to the left, behind a piece of woods, which brought them out on a commanding position, within half a mile from the river. The very first shell was planted plump among the cannoneers at the rebel guns, causing an instantaneous skedaddle. Recovering their composure, however, they were able to dodge out and fire a few rounds. It was in vain. Their shots all fell harmless, not a man on our side being scratched, while every shot from our guns tell among them. Accordingly, they soon scampered off—a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry going with them. It would appear that this was their whole force in Fredericksburg. As our batteries were planted behind Falmouth and theirs behind Fredericksburg, the firing was over both towns, and one can imagine what feelings the screeching shells flying over the heads of the population awoke in their minds. The Confederates are severely blamed by the people for remaining with their battery to provoke a fire on our part, and the blame is, indeed, well merited.

If, as is probable, it enters into the plans of Gen. Burnside to mass his force at Fredericksburgh, this place must be again, for some time to come, the center of public interest. The first great object to which attention will be directed will, doubtless, be the putting in order of the strip of railroad of thirteen miles from here to Aquia Creek, and the construction of bridges over the Rappahannock across to Fredericksburg. The track is uninjured along the whole line; but Gen. Burnside, last August, was compelled to burn the bridges over Potomac and Accakeek Creeks. The first thing will be to restore these—and with tressle-work, this will be a matter of speedy improvisation. The rolling stock was also all destroyed, and new engines, cars, &c., will have to be brought from Alexandria. But a day or two should see all this done, and put us within three hours of Washington. The two bridges over the Rappahannock were both destroyed some months ago, and of late the only available means of crossing dry-shod between Falmouth and Fredericksburg has been by a large scow ferry-boat. This was yesterday scuttled and destroyed, on our approach. If there were any object in crossing immediately, however, the present condition of the river presents no very formidable obstacle, as the water nowhere reaches above the knees of infantry, or above the hub of the wheels of supply trains. If we do not cross thus to-morrow, we will soon be doing so by the pontoon, which will doubtless be immediately thrown across the stream. With reference to the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, I learn that it has, within the past three or four weeks, been put in working order, bridges, &c., restored. One passenger train per day has been running; but all the capacities of the road have been under a constant strain to carry army supplies from the rich Valley of the Rappahannock—one of the great granaries of Virginia. While our artillery practice was going on this afternoon, the train started off for Richmond, and its pace was accelerated by a few of Pettit's admirably directed shots. Three hours afterwards it must have entered Richmond, hissing and screaming, to tell the people of the Confederate capital that the avenging army of the Union is again within striking distance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1862.

Information in regard to the movement of the army and the change of the plan of operation has been so widely circulated as to render any further reticence on the part of correspondents unnecessary.

On Saturday morning the 2d army corps, under the command of Gen. Couch, commenced its march. On Sunday this was followed by the other corps, which had been encamped around Warrenton, with the exception of the 5th army corps and Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, (embracing Col. Farnsworth's brigade,) which broke camp at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, and during the day the place was finally evacuated and the whole army on the line of march for Fredericksburg. The conviction had become general that Fredericksburg was the point aimed at in the first instance, and that the campaign had commenced, and that it was designed to be short, active and effective, resulting at an early day in the capture of Richmond and the virtual suppression of the rebellion.

As the army marched through the village of Warrenton the secesh inhabitants gazed with anxious eyes upon it, not knowing certainly in what direction the movement was to be made, but satisfied that the hour of trial and imminent danger was at hand for their friends in rebellion against the government whose might and power were so plainly displayed. Calm and confident, our noble army marched on, and by their quiet yet determined manner proved that they realized the importance of their task, and were resolved that this time it should be so well and effectively done as to leave no doubt that it had been finally accomplished.

Gen. Burnside's headquarters were on Sunday moved to Catlett's Station, where they remained until this morning.

As a consequence of this change of the plan of operations, the railroad line which had proved so useful in forwarding the needed supplies to the army, had to be abandoned. This road has been of incalculable service to Gen. Burnside, and has been in constant operation night and day since the army reached the vicinity of Warrenton. Capt. Wiley, the post commissary, with a large force of contrabands, has been engaged from early dawn until late at night receiving and discharging the supplies which the army stood in need of, and without which a speedy movement would have been impossible. So excellent were Capt. Wiley's arrangements that, notwithstanding the immense quantities of all kinds of supplies necessary for the subsistence of this immense army from day to day, and to furnish them with an ample quantity for their subsistence until they could be received from the new base at Aquia Creek, there was none of that confusion and disorder which is so frequently witnessed.

All day Sunday the road was busy re-shipping the surplus of supplies and forwarding the sick and disabled soldiers supernumeraries of the army. At 7 o'clock on Monday morning the last train started down the road, and left the so lately busy and populous depot and its surroundings solitary and deserted.

Warrenton Junction, nine miles below Warrenton village, presented a busy scene all day yesterday. Gen. Burnside rode up to the telegraph office about 10 o'clock, and remained for several hours busily engaged in transacting business. The General looks well, and although he evidently appreciates fully the responsibilities of his position, was as is his manner, urbane, cheerful and attentive to all who addressed him. He is rapidly winning a place in the affection of officers and men who have not served with him before, which will insure enthusiasm and harmony of action in future operations. Nothing can increase the affection and enthusiasm of those who have already fought with and under him.

Gen. Hooker was also present, full of confidence, and ready to take his share of the labor and responsibilities of the campaign. He looks finely, but is yet a little lame.

By the time this reaches you, the bulk of the army will have reached the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and perhaps be advanced beyond it.

The departure of the army from Warrenton was effected with masterly ability, so as not only to enable the whole army to proceed several miles upon its new line of operations without any interruption, but also to completely mystify the rebel sympathizers and spies in Warrenton as to its actual destination. The removal of the sick and wounded from the hospitals was begun several days ago, and actually progressed in such a manner as not to attract particular notice. Even up to the morning of the day when Warrenton was finally evacuated, some portion of our troops were busy in erecting palisades, and apparently making preparations for going into winter quarters at that place.

Much curiosity was manifested by the rebel sympathisers at Warrenton to know the meaning of the unwonted activity that prevailed, and also the destination of the army. Of the latter neither the soldiers nor the officers, except a few of the highest rank, knew anything whatever. It is believed, therefore, that General Burnside has already placed his army two days march nearer Richmond than the rebel army under General Lee, and that the rebel force under Stonewall Jackson is left in the Shenandoah Valley, so far behind as not to be able to come up with the main body till a decisive battle has been fought.

Jackson's force has unquestionably been much exaggerated; but it comprises some of the best of the rebel troops, and its absence must greatly weaken the rebels in case of a general engagement.

Gen. Sigel, with the reserves, is not so far behind Gen. Burnside as Jackson is behind Lee. If the arrangements for transporting supplies for the army of the Potomac are promptly carried out it will undoubtedly reach Hanover Junction before any considerable amount of the rebel army can be massed there, which will allow Gen. Burnside to select his own ground upon which to fight the battle that must occur.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

RUMORED FIGHTS WITH GUERILLAS.

Military Matters and Movements.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 22, 1862.

A fight is reported in Cooper county between forty State militia and eighty guerillas who crossed the Missouri River between Boonville and Rockford. The State militia attacked them at Lone Elm Prairie, when the rebels took to their heels leaving two killed and seven wounded on the field. Nine persons, twenty-two horses and thirty shot guns and pistols were captured.

It is believed that recent intelligence from the southwest to the effect that rebels have recrossed Boston Mountains in force is exaggerated. Army officers who accompanied Schofield to Fayetteville say the country is literally starved out, and that the rebels cannot exist there in force and there is no danger they will come north to Springfield at present.

Gen. Schofield is expected here to-night.

Gen. Osterhaus is here on sick leave but expects to join his command next week.

The 23d and 33d Iowa regiments landed here this morning, and have been quartered at Benton Barracks.

The packet B. M. Runyan this morning brought from Alton twenty prisoners of war, en route for Vicksburg, to be exchanged.

Seventeen of the number are prostrated by illness. Among the rebel party are the following officers: Col. H. E. Clark of Missouri, Capt. Hicks of Missouri, Lieut. Col. Calvert of Missouri, Lieut. Lipscomb of Tennessee, Lieut. Thompson of Missouri, Capt. Cross of Tennessee, Adjutant H. P. Blakemore of Arkansas.

Large amounts of whisky are being shipped from this city to Memphis. Several hundred barrels left yesterday on steamers.

Col. Catherwood has arrived from Harrisonville, and brings a report, circulated among the rebels of Cass county, that Quantrell was mortally wounded in the skirmish at Panther Creek recently.

Guerillas are reported concentrating in Cassville, and are hovering on the road between Springfield and Rolla for a raid on our provision trains.

From Kentucky and Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The recent rains have greatly increased the Ohio River above this point, and a large fleet of coalboats are now *en route* for this city.

On this rise the iron-clad steamer Indianola and six smaller gunboats will have been fully equipped and armed for the lower Mississippi River. There are now *en route* for Memphis twenty-two transport steamers filled with soldiers belonging to Gen. Morgan's Cumberland Gap army and Gen. Granger's late army, which went from this city to Lexington and down to Louisville. The departure of these troops almost strips Kentucky of federal forces, and complaints by Union men have already been made because of this recent movement. Already an internal strife has taken place in that State. A few leaders are urging a vigorous policy in the prosecution of war, and a large number are decided in saying that Kentucky will side with the South if that course is pursued. Apprehensions of trouble are entertained.

The latest news from Tennessee represents the enemy moving in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, McMinnville and Chattanooga, and Rosecrans moving from Nashville in body to bring on an engagement which is now imminent. The enemy threated to stand give the Federal forces battle.

It is thought by some that Price and Van Dorn will form a junction with Bragg, who is again General commanding, that a part of the rebel army will attempt to move around our forces and come northward toward the Ohio River.

Grant has not advanced beyond Holly Springs, although the main body of the Federal army has passed Oxford, and are moving towards Dechard.

Gen. Buell's court martial will take place next week. Maj. Gen. Wallace, President of the commission, is here, and Judge Advocate Piatt will arrive from Washington to-morrow. This trial will be a protracted one, and the most important military court of inquiry ever held in this country. The other members of the court are not yet arrived.

From Kansas and the Border.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 22.—A letter from Fort Scott, 17th, says the burning of Lamar, Mo., has been confirmed. The train looked for has safely arrived, though not without great caution and perseverance on the part of the commanding officer.

A train of 100 wagons started on Sunday for Gen. Blunt's command, mostly loaded with clothing. They had proceeded but a few miles when Maj. Herring received news that justified him in ordering it back to the fort to await a large escort.

Livingston and his band have twice been in Kansas, on Dogwood Creek, within a week past, murdering and plundering indiscriminately.

Four men, arrived here yesterday from below, report a train of 200 wagons on the way up, and think it probable they will have to fight their way through, there being greatly superior numbers of rebels at Carthage. They report them concentrating rapidly at that place, and the brush is swarming with bushwhackers from Spring River to Shanghai.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Message and Reports.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

The President and the "Wayward Sister's" Letter.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1862.

No doubt that the main features of Mr. Chase's report will be a recommendation for the taxation of banks and the use of government currency as a circulating medium through such banks as choose. Mr. Chase unfolds his scheme to the Senators as they arrive. It is said that Assistant Secretary Watson, who is out of town, has gone to New York to protect the interests of the War Department in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade.

The following examining surgeons are appointed:

OHIO—Drs. B. W. Humphrey, Mt. Vernon; Wm. Blackstone, Athens; Leigh Mc[?]lang, Xenia.

ILLINOIS—Drs. Henry Jones, Jacksonville; Benj. Hory, Waukegan.

The diplomatic correspondence to accompany the President's message is already in press. It will make a volume of seven or eight hundred pages. Much of it relates to Butler's doings in New Orleans. President Lincoln never saw Scott's "wayward sisters" letter, and never even heard of it till John Van Buren made it public.

Gen. Fitz John Porter's trial is delayed by the non-arrival of witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1862.

The following announcement of the result of the exchange of prisoners of war at Aiken's Landing is officially made by order of the Secretary of War, and all officers and enlisted men interested will be governed accordingly.

1st. All officers and enlisted men in the United States service, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland up to Nov. 1, 1862, except the officers and enlisted men captured and paroled in September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, and not hereinafter mentioned, and all deliveries of prisoners up to Nov. 11, 1862, made to the United States authorities on the Peninsula and its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange.

2d. All officers and enlisted men, captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 4, 1861.

3d. All officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 4, 1862.

4th. The 11th Ohio, captured at Clarksville, Tenn.

5th. Officers and enlisted men captured at South Mills, N. C.

6th. One hundred and four non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the 3d U. S. cavalry, 1st U. S. infantry, 5th U. S. cavalry, 2d U. S. artillery, 3d U. S. infantry, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th U. S. infantry, 4th and 5th U. S. artillery, sent from Annapolis, Md., to Fort Columbus, New York, Oct. 4, 1862.

7th. All officers and enlisted men captured at or near Richmond and Lexington, Ky., by the forces under command of Gen. Kirby E. Smith.

8th. All officers and enlisted men delivered to Captains Lazelle and Swan, on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 11th, and 26th of September, 1862.

9th. All officers and enlisted men paroled at Cumberland Gap on the 2d and 11th of October, 1862.

10th. Company A and company F of the 5th New York artillery, detachment of 8th New York cavalry, 39th, 111th, 115th, 125th, and 126th regiments New York Volunteers, all captured at Harper's Ferry and now at Camp Douglas.

11th. Rigby's battery, two captains, three first and one second lieutenant, and 260 non-commissioned officers and privates, taken at Harper's Ferry.

All paroled officers and soldiers who come under any of the foregoing classes, now absent from the several camps of rendezvous established in paragraph three of General Order No. 72 of the 28th of June from the War Department, whether with or without leave, except in case of sick leave, granted by the proper authority, will immediately repair to the camps, as follows, viz: Those in New England to camp Joe Hooker, Lakeville, Mass; those in New York and Pennsylvania to the camp at Elmira, New York; those in Ohio to Camp Wallace, near Columbus; those in Illinois to Camp Butler, Ill.; those in Michigan to Camp Backus, Mich; those in Wisconsin and Minnesota to Camp Washburne, near Milwaukee, and all others in the Western States to Camp Benton, Mo.

The commanders of the several camps named, except Camp Wallace, Ohio, Camp Parole, Annapolis, and Benton Barracks, Mo., will from time to time, as sufficient numbers are assembled, forward them to the general camps established in General Order No. 70, Camp Wallace being substituted for Camp Chase. The paroled troops in Indiana absent from Camp Morton or other camps established by Gov. Morton, not on sick leave, will immediately repair to the camps at which the regiments are stationed, or Camp Morton, if the regiment is in the field.

The regiments at those camps will receive special instructions. Military commandants in the different States will furnish transportation to all paroled officers and soldiers, who are to report under this order, and will furnish the names of all persons so provided, with the amount paid for each, to the commander of the camp to which they are sent, who will forward it, with any additional transportation, to the commander of the general camp, to be finally entered upon the company rolls, unless it is shown the absence was authorized. Commanders of camps temporarily established for the accommodation of paroled troops, now exchanged, will immediately forward to all who may be present to the nearest of the general camps above named.

From the Southern Coast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Navy Department has been informed of the capture by the schooner Hale, in Nassau River, of the schooner Wave, laden with turpentine and cotton. The Daylight boarded the Racer of Nassau, N. P., off Wilmington. The crew of the latter made their escape, and afterwards ineffectually forced upon the boats crews of the Daylight. The Racer had to be abandoned in consequence, but her cargo, principally of salt, was saved. It is ascertained from other dispatches that the expedition which fired the Alleghanian was led by Lieut. Wood, formerly of the United States navy. Several of the incendiaries have been captured, one of whom confessed he was the rebel pilot in the expedition.

From Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 21.—The 40th Iowa regiment was mustered in by Capt. Hendershott, at Iowa City, a day or two since. $22,000 was paid to the regiment.

P. Ransom, of Iowa, has been appointed Quartermaster in the Greybeard regiment.

J. W. Atherton, of Marion county, has been appointed Major of the 22d regiment.

The Davenport *Democrat* and *News* says Gov. Kirkwood will issue a proclamation in a few days, calling on the several counties to furnish their respective quotas of men within a reasonable time, and, if not furnished, a draft will be ordered.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Nov. 22.—Refugee slaves at various points on the railroad in Kentucky and Tennessee are being gathered up and are to be put to picking cotton that is going to waste in hundreds of fields in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Adj't. Gen. Thomas and son, from Washington, arrived here last evening.

The news from Helena is interesting, but contraband.

Serious Work for Somebody.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 19th.]

Several members of the 70th regiment have deserted and returned home, under the impression that they were not legally mustered into the service, and could not be held. This impression, *they state*, was made by *letters written from this city* by two or three leading members of the party calling itself Democratic. They give the names of those men, and as the offense is no less serious a one than inciting desertion, there ought to be, and we believe will be a prompt and sharp, reckoning for it. The recruits of the 70th regiment were sworn in by the recruiting officers, who were authorized to administer the oath, and they were mustered in by Col. Simonson, the United States mustering officer for this State. No regiment in the service was more formally and regularly inducted into it. To advise the men that they could not legally be held in service was, therefore to advise them to commit a most serious and disgraceful crime. Most of these deserters are boys, unable to judge of the importance of their obligations, and their ignorance and innocence of any unlawful purpose make the offence of the double dyed scoundrels who led them into the crime tenfold more abominable.

☞ We learn that all is now quiet in Ozaukee county, where the draft riots occurred. The 28th Wisconsin regiment were scouring the county, arresting every man who participated in the late disturbances. All good citizens assist the military in ferreting out and arresting the lawless cowards. Over 200 arrests have thus far been made, but all the rascals are not yet captured. A number of the ringleaders are still at large.

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 22d, at No. 94 Indiana street, by Rev. J. F. [?], Mr. ANDREW FREDRICKSON, of Nunda, Ill., and Mrs. CARIN PETERSON, of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday evening, Nov. 21st, CELIA SAMSON, daughter of David and Cecilia [illegible], aged four years, one month and seven days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Green Bay Road, at 2 P. M., this afternoon.

In Baxter, N. Y., Nov. 15th, FREEMAN BAILEY, aged sixty-five years.

New Advertisements.

☞ For Auction Sales, Amusements, Wants, To Rent, For Sale &c., &c., see Second Page.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—An Extra Train will run to Rosehill to-day (Sunday), should the weather prove pleasant, leaving the Chicago & Milwaukee R. R. Depot at 2½ p. m., returning at 4½.

WANTED—A trusty Nurse Girl. Apply at 22 West Randolph street.

WANTED—An active intelligent Girl of good principles, from 12 to 16 years of age, to take care of a child and make herself generally useful. Apply at 34 North LaSalle street.

WANTED—A Situation in a Grocery by a man that has had long experience in the business and can make himself generally useful. Willing to give his services two weeks on trial. Address, this Office, "W. S. B."

WANTED.—Information is wanted of my son John Ritter, who left me two years ago, and joined an Illinois regiment last winter. Any one knowing his whereabouts will relieve a mother's solicitude, by addressing, with information, "Mary Ritter, care of Isaac Gehring, Hannibal, Monroe county, Ohio.

WANTED—A Small House, or Suite of Four or Five Rooms for a family of three, centrally located. Moderate rent. No objection to occupying part of a house with another family. References given and required. Address "Book-keeper," P. O. Box 2812.

WANTED—A Situation by a steady man capable of Teaching School or Keeping Books. Would be willing to go into the country or engage in any business where he would make himself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as steady employment. Best of reference given. Address P. O. Box 3660, Chicago, Ill.

WANTTD.—To Newspapers—A young man lately connected with the local department of a newspaper desires a situation as a Local, or Correspondent on a daily or weekly paper. Satisfactory reference given. Address "J. J. G.," care Chicago Tribune.

Magnifying Glasses.

Call on DR. JOHN PHILLIPS, Optician and Oculist, 174 Clark street, and examine his large assortment of Magnifying Glasses. Every Business Man should provide himself with one to detect Counterfeit Money.

THE FESTIVAL CHIMES.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm of 80 acres, 15 miles from Chicago, and 4 miles from a railroad station. 60 acres fenced. 45 acres plowed, 15 acres timber, and a good Bearing Orchard. No waste land on the place. Will exchange for City property. Price $1,500. Apply to Peter [?], 167 State street.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Sorrel, Horse of high speed and unsurpassed bottom sound and reliable in every respect. Sold for want of use. Inquire at 113 Lake street.

WE ADVANCE UPON FLOUR Grain, Provisions and other Produce, to be held or for shipment, giving holders and shippers the benefit of this or an Eastern market, by paying one commission and ten per cent. per annum on the amount advanced. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 167 S. Water st.

FRENCH CLASSES—By A. Favarger, at Room 1, McCormick Building, from 5 to 6, and 7½ to 9 P. M. Open also, from 8 to 10 A. M. for persons wishing information. Gentlemen will remember that, whatever be their age or their business, this new system will prove very efficient for the acquisition of French. P. O. BOX 2086.

CAUTION.—Having closed my mercantile business at Garden Prairie, and declining any further trade in that line, all persons are hereby notified not to sell any goods or create any indebtedness on my account without a special application over my own signature. OLNEY NICHOLS. GARDEN PRAIRIE, Nov. 22, 1862.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES, ATTENTION!—You are hereby ordered to be at your Armory on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. Any member who shall fail to obey this order, or give a excuse in writing on or before Monday evening, will be expelled. This order is IMPERATIVE. E. L. BRAND, Commandant.

BOQUETS—Bridal, Pyramid and Party Boquets, Wreaths and Floral Designs. CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, And other Cut Flowers, arranged in every style, and furnished at short notice, by R. D. RUSSELL, News Dealer, Sherman House.

TO RENT.—The Hotel known as the TIPPECANOE HOUSE, Nos. 205 and 207 Kinzie street, IS FOR RENT. Has sixteen rooms on third floor, and a dining room fifty feet long. Gas, water and stable on the premises. Part of the furniture for sale at auction prices if tenant desires. A good tenant can secure favorable terms. The house does a good business. Apply at the house, or address Box 1868.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of Nov. 8th, 1862, [illegible]. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

GRACELAND CEMETERY TIME TABLE. Take first through Horse Car, leaving North Water street after NINE A. M. and TWO P. M., and at the terminus the Cemetery Omnibus connects, running directly to the gate. Free omnibus tickets to be had at the company office in Bryan Hall. THOS. B. BRYAN, President.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. A handsome head of hair is a crown of glory. With proper care and culture it will last as a protection to the head as long as the nails do to the fingers, or the eyelashes to the eyes. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the only article yet discovered that will bring about the desired results. It is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks, and herbs, and, aside from its neatness, permanency, and gloss it is wonderfully adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. THE ONLY ARTICLE YET DISCOVERED THAT WILL CURE THE DISEASE OF THE SCALP, AND CAUSE THE HAIR TO GROW. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

THE FESTIVAL CHIMES.

HATHAWAY'S MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY. The Second Term of the Twelfth Annual Session will commence on Monday next. The design of the School is to qualify youth in the shortest possible time for the study of the Professions, for Teachers, Mercantile Pursuits, and Business generally, and yet secure in mental power and discipline all that is required by a full course of College, saving years of valuable time for business pursuits. The course of study includes the Higher Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Latin, French, &c. For particulars enquire at the Academy, 172 Clark street, one block west of the Postoffice, Chicago. W. G. HATHAWAY, A. M., Principal.

MOULTON & CO, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions. 244 Lake st., & 265 S. Water St., Chicago.

CRANBERRIES!! 100 Bbls. Cranberries For Sale by MOULTON & CO., 244 Lake St.

300 BARRELS GROUND SOLAR SALT, For sale by LADD & WILLIAMS, 129 S. Water st.

ALCOHOL IN BOND FOR NEW YORK, for sale by H. H. SHUFELDT, 69 South Water street.

FINE COLOGNE SPIRITS. TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY, By H. H. SHUFELDT, 69 South Water street.

RECTIFIED WHISKY of all grades, and Copper Distilled RYE AND BOURBON, For sale by H. H. SHUFELDT, 69 South Water street.

SHUFELDT'S CHICAGO DISTILLERY, 69 South Water Street. CHICAGO, November 22d, 1862.

SHUFELDT'S IMPERIAL GIN, DISTILLED FROM Rye Spirits and Italian Juniper Berries, It takes the place of HOLLAND GIN. WARRANTED PURE AND FREE FROM OILS OR DRUGS. Call and see the Stills in operation. TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY, In Pipes, ½ Pipes and Barrels. H. H. SHUFELDT.

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER." CINCINNATI, Nov. 14, 1862. DANIEL BARNUM, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: We have used the "BARNUM SELF SEWER" with great advantage, [illegible]. Gen. Ag'ts Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, [illegible]. At Cornell & Co.'s, 133 Lake street, Chicago, P. O. Box [illegible].

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 & 42 LAKE STREET, Have now in store a full stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, COMPRISING IN PART KENTUCKY JEANS, HEAVY TWILLS, SATINETS, WOOL FLANNELS, COTTON FLANNELS, DE LAINS, REPS, WINTER PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, Staple Cotton Goods, LINSEYS, HOODS, &c., Which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

"We'll Go Down Ourselves."

"What shall we do, as years go by,
And Peace remains a stranger—
With Richmond yet in rebel hands,
And Washington in danger?
What shall we do for leaders, when
Old age this race is cropping?"
I asked some ladies whom I met—
And didn't it set them hopping!

CHORUS.
"What shall we do? What shall we do?
Why, lay them on the shelves,
And we'll go down ourselves,
And teach the rebels something new."

NEW SONG AND CHORUS, BY HENRY C. WORK, Author of the immensely Popular Songs, "Kingdom Coming," "Grafted into the Army," &c., &c. Price 25 Cents. In press and to be issued the present week. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark St., Chicago.

OFFICIAL. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to supply the following Stamps in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz: Playing Cards, Proprietary, Express, Telegraph, Insurance (life), Insurance (fire and Marine), Passage Tickets and Protest. The use of the Stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States above described, on and after the 1st day of December next; and persons guilty of wilfully neglecting to use said Stamps, will be subject to the penalty provided in the law. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Comm'r Internal Revenue.

THE FESTIVAL CHIMES.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machines. Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862. [illegible] HOWE MACHINE. Took the Imperial Gold Medal as first and highest Premium for excellency of Machine; also, four other Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different grades of work; [illegible]. Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail. Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 95 Lake street, Chicago.

FRANKENSTEIN'S PANORAMA —OF— NIAGARA, AT BRYAN HALL, Thursday, Nov. 27th, THANKSGIVING DAY. Afternoon at 3 o'clock.........Doors open at 2. Evening at 7½ o'clock.........Doors open at 6½. TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ☞ Children admitted for FIFTEEN CENTS in the afternoon. In the evening children will be charged full price.

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THE FESTIVAL CHIMES.

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17TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER —OF THE— ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, Will take place at the BRIGGS HOUSE, On Monday Evening, Dec. 1st, at 8 o'clock. TICKETS, $1.50. May be had of Peter Macfarlane, 41 Lasalle street; Dugald Stewart & Co., South Water street; Thomson & Alston, 181 Randolph street, and at the Briggs House.

FLOR. SULPHUR .... 75 bbls.
BRIMSTONE .... 100 bbls.
MADDER .... 10 casks.
CUDBEAR .... 5 casks.
WHITING .... 200 bbls.
CHALK .... 100 bbls.
ALUM .... 100 bbls.
COPPERAS .... 50 bbls.
QUININE, P. & W. .... 1000 oz.
IOD. POTASSA .... 200 pounds.
CARBON OIL .... 300 bbls.
For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, [illegible]. VAN SCHAACK. [illegible] STATE STREET.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

THE PRESENT ASPECT.

The country has most encouraging signs of activity in what, under the new order of things, is daily transpiring. Burnside is moving slowly but surely down upon the enemy's line of retreat toward Richmond; and will probably compel a fight as soon as he can overtake anything to fight with. We have the utmost faith in the ability of the army under his command to rout anything that the rebels will put in opposition; and we are impatient only for the day in which, on a fair field, the valor of our troops can be tried.

Gen. Grant, though opposed by a force unquestionably superior in numbers to his own, is preparing for a blow that will prove effective. We do not understand his recent retrograde movement; but are content to believe that it was made with sufficient reason and from prudential considerations that the facts of the situation will justify. We do not know his exact strength; but we do know the men of whom his command is made up; and unless they get beyond the reach of supplies and are starved into a surrender, there are not rebels enough in the Southwest to beat them. The victors of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka and Corinth, know how to take care of themselves.

Gen. Rosecrans has the art of keeping his own secrets, and we know little of his progress save what appears in the public journals. But he has relieved Nashville, and is hurrying forward to reoccupy the ground that Buell abandoned in his famous and causeless retreat. Should he reach Decatur, he will be within long supporting distance of Gen. Grant, and in case of necessity the commands can co-operate, and in such overwhelming strength as to make resistance impossible.

Thus it will be seen that all three of our great armies are on the move, the head of each being turned Southward; and treason is being again crowded into narrow limits. Pressed on each flank and by a strong column against the centre, the rebel leaders at Richmond will not again be permitted to play that game of transferring troops from one end of their line to the other, to meet emergencies ever arising, which was so eminently successful, while torpid McClellan was so vainly threatening an advance.

While the main armies are progressing thus, the smaller commands in the Carolinas, Louisiana and Texas are doing good service—holding vantage ground from which, at the proper time, strong columns can be sent to adjacent parts of the enemy's country that may invite attack; and they probably compel the employment of rebels, to twice their own number, to watch and hold them in check. Negatively they are as effective as any troops in the field.

The naval force is by no means idle. As soon as Burnside reaches the vicinity of Richmond, he will be sure of the co-operation of the gunboats in James River, or in the Potomac, as they may be needed; and Gen. Grant will not make a demonstration toward the Mississippi without hearty assistance from the river fleet. Charleston, Savannah and Mobile are in daily danger of an attack from the sea, and we think we may safely say that, as soon as the delays unavoidably incident to the completion of the numerous iron vessels under way, are overcome, we shall be surprised some fine morning by the welcome news that Fort Sumter has been surrendered, and that Charleston is at our mercy. In the meantime the blockade grows more stringent every week; and if all things go well, before the coming of the new year there will not be a Southern port into which a contraband cargo can possibly enter.

Such is the new aspect of affairs; and we admit that since the day on which Fort Donelson fell, we have seen nothing so encouraging.

A NEW MUNCHAUSEN.

The London *Times* has a correspondent at Richmond, compared with whom Russell is the embodiment of the truth itself. One of his letters is copied back into the New York papers; and we give it as our opinion, that for pure devilishness and mendacity, it surpasses anything that the war has brought forth, not excepting the most mendacious of Beauregard's dispatches, or the most outrageous of Davis' messages. The writer's style and the other evidence that he gives of a cultivated intellect, show that he is not a fool; hence we are forced to class him as a scoundrel, just as deeply dyed as the other scoundrels in whose interest and praise he writes. But why scold? Long before the occurence of hostilities by which the country is now afflicted, the *Times*, once Christian, went over to the side of barbarism and man-selling; and ever since the war broke out it has been proving the thoroughness of its apostacy by exhibitions of malevolence and untruthfulness in regard to the North, that are without parallel in journalism, since the days of Marat. Its editorials, its selections from contemporary journals, its telegrams and its printed correspondence, all go to prove its consistency in the work of infamy. Russell was but a faint reflection of the hate and general diabolism which speak through the *Times* when treating of American affairs; hence he was recalled, and the task of steadily defaming a kindred people with whom England is at peace, was intrusted to Mackay, a poetaster who failed at his trade of making verses that nobody would read, and that nameless liar who dates his monstrous publications from Richmond. Mackay does duty at New York, and his compeer, only more disgraceful as he is the possessor of more brains, vagabondizes all over the South, probably whenever good whisky is to be had, or bribes for false testimony are to be fobbed. They are a precious pair.

We said a few days ago that ignorance and misinformation were probably the root of the bitter feeling with which the North is criticised and blamed by the English masses. When we remember that to the letters of the men whom we have pointed out, the English people, with a natural prejudice in favor of their own journals, look for the truth touching the great contest, we need not wonder that sympathy with the rebels is so common among them. They read and believe what the South chuckles over, and the North laughs at as lies too glaring in their absurdity to be seriously refuted. Is there no remedy?

THE TRAITOR MAHONEY OF DUBUQUE.

It seems that this notorious traitor, recently discharged from the Old Capitlo Prison, was very penitent before leaving there. He took and subscribed to the following oath before he was discharged:

I, D. Mahoney, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and government of the United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State convention or legislature to the contrary, notwithstanding; and further that I do this with the full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will neither enter any of the States now in insurrection against the authority of the federal government, nor hold any correspondence whatever with them, or with any person in them during the present rebellion, without permission of the Secretary of War, *and that I will in all things deport myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States, and that I will not, at any future time, commence or cause any action or suit against the officers of any loyal State, or of the United States, for causing my arrest or imprisonment, so help me God.*

D. A. MAHONEY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 11th day of November, 1862. L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

The oath to deport himself as a "loyal citizen," implies that he considered himself justly charged with being disloyal, and the additional oath that he will not prosecute any officer of any loyal State, or the United States, for causing his arrest, is a sworn acknowledgement on his part that that the arrest was justifiable and proper. The less that is now said by Mahoney and his traitorous sympathizers the better. He has himself made good all that has ever been charged against him.

We understand that on his way home, the traitors of Galena gave this notorious character a "brilliant ovation," thereby forever disgracing that city. A Mr. Stahl made the reception speech, and one Collins and a Virginian by the name of Brand, *crowned him with a wreath of flowers*. The house of the notorious M. Y. Johnson, now expiating his crimes in Fort Delaware, was illuminated on the occasion.

HOW A PEACE PROPOSITION WAS RECEIVED.

Gov. Stanly, the representative of the authority of the Federal Government in North Carolina, is one of the most "conservative" of the pro-slavery Union men. Very recently, probably by the consent of the President, he sent a friendly messenger to Gov. Vance of that State, a warm personal friend and the most moderate of all secessionists, asking him (Vance) to meet him (Stanly) or commissioners whom he would appoint, to arrange if possible some plan by which the State could be brought back into the Union. Out of such a conjunction of conservatism on one side and moderation on the other, one might suppose that some proposition for reconstruction would be developed. But the answer (we ask the peace men hereaway to study it!) was curt and peremptory: Governor Vance would have nothing to say to Gov. Stanly except upon the basis of Federal recognition of the independence of the seceding States. There the negotiation ended. It went far enough, however, to prove what we have all along asserted, that compromise is impossible and reconstruction an absurdity. If these two men, who have always cooperated politically, and who are perhaps nearer together than any other men who can be found, one in each of the opposing forces, both natives and citizens of North Carolina, cannot even talk of an arrangement unless the Government first grants the extremest demand of the rebels, when, we ask, will Mr. Lincoln and Jeff Davis, or their commissioners, be able to agree upon a plan by which reconstruction of any kind, short of Northern acceptance of the Confederate constitution, be possible? Perhaps the secession organ in this city will be able to tell us.

DRAWN THE ELEPHANT.

As the magnitude of their victory becomes apparent to the leaders of the Democratic party, they are thrown into unusual trepidation by their remembrance of the thousand delusive promises that they have made to the people. How to reconcile pledges to carry on the war more energetically and to make peace by compromise; how hang the rebels who instigated the rebellion, and hang at the same time the leaders of the Republican party who have only been guilty of acting on the offensive against these rebels; are questions that are now coming home with unexpected force. In less than a year's time, if the war should continue so long, not a Democrat could be elected constable if he should try. By that time the extent of their fraud, and its effect in encouraging the rebellion, will be seen.

POOR VALLANDIGHAM.

Vallandigham, sore under his defeat, has been making a speech, in which he assured his hearers that the mails, the express companies, the telegraph and the railroads, equally with the ministers of the gospel, were in league to defeat that kind of Democracy that he represents. The ruffian was unquestionably correct; and had he put all the attributes of common decency, pure Christianity and modern civilization—everything that makes men richer or wiser, happier or better—into the list, he would still have been right.

Massachusetts Military Matters.

Since the call was issused for nine months' troops, Massachusetts has recruited nine of her old militia regiments to the maximum number, raised eight new regiments, and has three regiments partially full. Quite a number of these have left the State, and on Saturday last there were 9,875 men waiting marching orders. Some 2,000 have yet to be raised to fill the quota, and Gov. Andrew has telegraphed instructions from the War Department that a new draft be ordered, but volunteering will avoid any necessity for it. A plan has been devised by which the incomplete regiments of infantry, cavalry and batteries of artillery will be speedily filled without the competition and clashing of interests which have hitherto proved a hindrance. The State is to be divided into districts, the number required from each assigned, and the regiment or battery designated for which they are to be raised.

Absent Officers to be Punished.

The Washington telegraphic correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says the government has determined that the commissioned officers now absent from their commands, who number, it is said, between 1,100 and 1,200, shall be brought back to their duty and punished severely, unless they can show leaves of absence emanating from competent authority. The most thorough measures will be adopted to find, and the most stringent ones in dealing with these shoulder-strapped recreants. It was upon this general subject that the president, secretary of war, and the general-in-chief and adjutant general had an interview to-day, at which they fully and finally discussed the measures necessary to be taken. The detailed result of the interview will be seen in the semi-official statement forwarded you to-night by the Associated Press.

First Wisconsin Cavalry.

The 1st Wisconsin cavalry voted as follows: 221 Republicans, 29 Democrats. This does not exactly agree with some statements of the Milwaukee *News*, the other day, that the vote was about even.

☞ That the South is exhausted of its fighting men a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* is fully persuaded, and gives the following fact in proof: The county of Coosa in 1860 threw over 2,290 votes. It has sent to the war over 2,300 soldiers! And this is the case in almost every neighborhood. The negroes are very calm in the midst of the terrors of the war. In the very beginning they said: "This war is going to kill up all the white men in the South, and leave the land to be tilled by the negroes." He says they are confident they will be all free, and that, as a people, they are at this moment far better fitted to take care of themselves than the poor whites.

☞ Governor Holbrook of Vermont has appointed Thursday, December 4th, as the day for Thanksgiving in that State. This alone breaks the general uniformity of the appointments for Thanksgiving Day. The 27th of November had been previously designated by the Governors of the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. The same day has also been appointed in Canada.

☞ On the 27th of October seventy-three Union men from Texas arrived at New Orleans from Matamoras. One of them had traveled 800 miles. They state that thousands are flocking from all parts of Texas to the friendly shores of Mexico, and the Mexican towns all along the banks of the Rio Grande are full of Union refugees—Matamoras having 600. They all bring their guns with them.

☞ Yucatan continues in an unsettled state. The rebels commanded by Don Pedro Acereto, passed through the town of Sucila on October 18th, and entered into Temax on the night of the 19th, where they had fortified themselves, with the intention, apparently, of not moving for some time to come.

☞ "This is one of the great days of the world," said Gen. Hooker to the intrepid Berry, as he rode by on the morning of the battle of Antietam. "The Southern rebellion lies coiled up in that valley, and it should be to-night in our power!"

THE QUOTA OF MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul *Press* of the 19th announces that the quotas for that State, under the calls for volunteers and drafted men, are entirely filled by voluntary enlistments. No draft in Minnesota will therefore be required.

THE NEW LEVIES.—The statistics at the Adjutant General's office show that 167,00 of the troops under the last call for 300,000 are now in the field.

TENNESSEE.—Citizens of Tennessee who are now in Washington say that should their State send an entire delegation to Washington, it will unanimously support the Administration.

ADJUSTED.—Tammany and Mozart have agreed upon a distribution of the municipal spoils. Tammany is to have Comptroller and Mozart Corporation Counsel.

MILITARY MATTERS.

From field returns made to Col. Geo. B. Smith, A. D. C., for the forthcoming edition of the Western ARMY LIST, we take the following interesting statistics of the ten oldest Illinois regiments:

	Originally mustered.	Killed in battle.	Discharged.	Added recruits.	Now on rolls.
7—	817	88	331	70	551
8—	773	84	249	129	579
9—	1046	227*	221	23	611
11—	808	108	200	....	495
12—	968	103	329	50	576
13—	941	....	179	109	871
14—	962	102	275	130	704
15—	1018	110	312	35	595
17—	1035	40	538	134	641
20—	960	60	364	65	571*
	9328	868	3048	755	6191

*9th regiment—killed includes 119 died of wounds.

20th regiment—reports 375 present for duty.

—The 13th regiment (Col. Wyman's) has been remarkably fortunate in the matter of health, though, as its Colonel writes, it has encountered every variety of hardship and exposure. The regiment entered the service June 16, 1861, and was stationed several months at Rolla. Marched to Springfield (Fremont's column,) and back to Rolla for the winter. Marched to the southwest a second time to relieve Gen. Curtis, and made Cross Hollow, Ark., (275 miles,) in eleven days, being but a few days behind time for the battle of Pea Ridge. From thence marched *via* Batesville to Helena, Ark. In all the regiment has marched over 1,200 miles, and its only active collision with the enemy was at Wet Glaize, Mo., Oct. 13, 1861, where 1,000 rebels were dispersed with a loss of 106 killed and no loss on our side.

—The 9th regiment, which appears to have borne the greatest loss of the ten above enumerated, was engaged in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, and the late battles of Corinth.

—A report from the 28th Illinois, (Col. Johnson,) shows a loss of 278 men, of whom 123 were killed in action or died of wounds and disease. The report says: "In the Shiloh battles we lost 232 killed and wounded out of 540 engaged. Were the last to leave the field on Sunday and fall back to the river, and was in the final charge of Monday, which routed the enemy. Our old flag, torn, blood-stained and weather-beaten, hangs in the Governor's room at Springfield."

—The 36th Illinois, (Col. Greusel,) raised in Aurora, and made up of Fox River boys, has had an eventful history. It was engaged in the three days' battles of Bentonville, Leetown and Pea Ridge, under Gen. Asboth; in front of Corinth, under Gen. Pope; penetrated Mississippi to Rienzi; came back, via Cairo, to Cincinnati; thence, via Indianapolis, to Louisville; fought at Chaplin Hills; marched to Crab Orchard, and thence, via Bowling Green, to Nashville. Its service has thus been rendered in five Southern States, embracing points a thousand miles apart.

—The 45th (Lead Mine) regiment, Colonel John E. Smith, reports only 485 men on the rolls, against an original muster of 930. One hundred and forty have been killed in battle. This seems to be the heaviest proportionate loss of any Illinois regiment.

—The 58th Illinois regiment, which is now to be re-organized since the exchange of Col. Lynch and the officers and men captured at Shiloh, has 230 men in the "Union Brigade" of Gen. Hamilton's army corps at LaGrange. This brigade is made up of what remains of the 58th Illinois, and the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa, and is commanded by Capt. George W. Kittell of DeKalb.

—The 77th Illinois, Col. David P. Grier, raised at Peoria, is now at Louisville, in Gen. A. J. Smith's division, awaiting transportation, and under orders for the department of the Tennessee. The regiment has been on a pretty extended excursion through Central Kentucky, visiting Falmouth, Nicholsville, Richmond etc. At Richmond, $10,000 worth of government property was recovered, which had been lost at the battle of August 30. Gen. Smith's division includes the 97th and 108th Illinois.

—The 123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe, (late Major of the 7th,) is in Gen. Gilbert's corps, guarding the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and has already, in one month, marched 300 miles.

—Col. Silas Noble of the 2d Illinois cavalry, is in command at Paducah, where one company (L) is stationed. Company B is at Columbus; company D at New Madrid; and the remaining nine companies are with Lieut. Col. McNeil, at La Grange, Tenn.

—The Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright commanding, embraces the following districts and divisions:

I. District of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox.
Divisions—Brig. Gen. George Crooks, Kanawha.
Brig. Gen. Benj. F. Kelley, Balt. & O. R. R.
Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, Beverly.
II. Army of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.
Divisions—1st—Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith.
2d—Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore.
3d—Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird.
III. District of Western Ky., Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle.

Two divisions of the Department of the Cumberland are serving in Gen. Wright's department, viz: the 10th, Gen. Gilbert, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; and the 12th, Gen. Dumont, at Frankfort. The 1st division army of Kentucky, (Gen. Smith's) is under orders for Gen. Grant's department; and Gen. Morgan's division, lately arrived from Cumberland Gap, being under orders to report to Gen. Rosecrans, is not now included in Gen. Wright's army.

—Birge's old regiment of sharpshooters has *not* been reorganized as the 66th Illinois, but will be known as the 14th Missouri, or "Western Sharpshooters." A letter from Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Smith to the compiler of the ARMY LIST, says:

"We are frequently called the 66th Illinois by the papers of that State. We would gladly be an Illinois regiment, but have never received any official notice that we are anything but the 14th Missouri. There are but few Missouri men in our ranks—mostly Illinois. Three companies and parts of four others are from Illinois; two companies and part of another from Ohio; one company from Michigan; and balance from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, etc."

—The 20th Indiana (from Lafayette, etc.,) is now in Gen. Robinson's brigade of Birney's corps, army of the Potomac. Its earliest experiences in the field were at Cockeysville, Md.; its saddenest experiences at Hatteras Inlet, with a rough sea making a clean breast through an unprotected camp. Was at Newport News when the Merrimac came out from Norfolk; was shelled by the rebel monster; was engaged in the battle before Richmond; also in the battles of Bull Run, August 29th and 30th, and the battle of Chantilly September 1st. The regiment has lost 85 killed in battle, and has discharged 275; but by the addition of new recruits it now numbers 903 men.

—Of the original fifty-nine Illinois regiments, numbered from the 7th to 65th inclusive, but thirty-one Colonels remain of the first stock. Of the thirteen cavalry regiments only eight remain. The changes have been as follows:

	First Colonel.		Present Colonel.
7	Cook,	Promoted Brig. Gen.	Babcock.
8	Ogelsby,	" "	
	Rhodes,	resigned.	
9	Paine,	promoted Brig. Gen.	Mersey.
10	Morgan,	" "	Tillson.
11	Wallace,	" "	killed.
	Ransom,	" "	
12	McArthur,	" "	Chetlain.
14	Palmer,	" "	Hall.
15	Turner,	resigned.	
17	Ross,	promoted Brig. Gen.	Norton.
19	Turchin,	" "	Scott.
21	Grant,	Maj. Gen. dept. Tenn.	Alexander.
24	Hecker,	now Colonel 82d.	Mihalotzy.
27	Buford,	promoted Brig. Gen.	Harrington.
29	Reardon,	" "	Ferrell.
	Brayman,	" "	
30	Fouke,	resigned.	Dennis.
31	J. A. Logan,	prom. Brig. Gen.	Ozburn.
32	Hovey,	" "	Lippincott.
33	C. A. Smith,	" "	
35	White,	" "	Barnes.
39	Light,	dismissed.	Osborn.
40	Webb,	deceased.	Roberts.
42	Raith,	killed in battle.	Engleman.
44	Knobelsdorf,	dismissed.	
46	Davis,	died of wounds.	Dornblaser.
48	Wilson,	resigned.	Sweeny.
52	Cushman,	resigned.	
55	Kirkham,	resigned.	Brown.
56	Baldwin,	prom. Brig. Gen.	
57	Kelton,	resigned.	Post.
64	Williams,	resigned.	Morrill.

Of the new infantry regiments Cols. Ballance (77th) and McMurtry (102d) have resigned.

CAVALRY.

3	Carr,	prom. Brig. Gen.	McCrillis.
5	Updegraff,	cashiered.	Wilson.
6	Cavanaugh,	resigned.	Grierson.
7	Kellogg,	"	Prince.
10	Barrett,	"	Wickersham

THE CASE OF COL. UTLEY.

A Sequel to the Affair.

A few days since we gave place to a brief statement of the noble stand taken by Col. Utley, of the 22d Wisconsin, in the attempt made by his commanding officer to violate the rule laid down by the President against the rendition of fugitives. The correspondence was so laconic that it will bear repetition. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore should be forthwith attended to by the War Department:

(Copy.)

Oct. 18, 1862.

COLONEL: You will at once send to my headquarters the four contrabands, John, Abe, George and Dick, known to belong to good loyal citizens. They are in your regiment, or were this morning.

Your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen.

REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS 22D REG. WIS. VOLS., October 18, 1862.

GEN. Q. A. GILLMORE—Dear Sir: I have just received your order to deliver up certain contrabands said to be in my regiment.

Permit me to say that I recognize your authority to command me in all matters pertaining to the military movements of the army. I do not look upon this as belonging to that department. I recognize no authority on the subject of delivering up contrabands save that of the President of the United States.

You are no doubt conversant with that proclamation, dated Sept. 22, 1862, and the law of Congress on the subject. In conclusion, I will say that I have had nothing to do with their coming into the camp, and shall have nothing to do with sending them out.

Very respectfully, your obed't servant,
WM. L. UTLEY,
Col. Commanding 22d Reg. Wis. Vols.

The next day the General repeated the order, and the Colonel repeated his reply. The contrabands were not given up. A correspondent, referring to the "loyal citizens" mentioned in the General's order, says that they belong to a class of Kentuckians who "think more of a negro baby of ten pounds weight than of the whole American Union."

The correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives further important and interesting developments in the case, as follows:

CAMP NEAR NICKOLSVILLE, KY., November 12, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since I wrote you last, Col. Utley has been indicted on complaint of Judge Robertson, and a warrant issued for his arrest, the letters of instructions to the sheriff of Jassamine co., accompanying the warrant, ordering him to arrest the colonel and hold him to bail in the sum of $2,000, in defaulting which, to lodge him in the Lexington jail. Also, take the writ of replevin accompanying the warrant and serve it on the colonel, and if he refused to deliver up the boy, go to Gen. Baird and demand a *posse comitatus* to go and take him forcibly, which demand the general would not dare to disobey. These papers were shown to Gen. Baird last evening, and immediately notified Col. Utley of the fact. I designed to leave for Frankfort this morning, but remained at the request of the colonel, to see the end of this matter. The camp this morning is all excitement. The guard have been instructed to admit no citizen unless their business is known, and then only one at a time. I think Judge Robertson will have a happy time getting his boy from the 22d, or in arresting the colonel. The boys came here to fight, and they will not meet a foe during their whole campaign they will fight with a better relish than these Kentucky Union hypocrites. I see this trouble is brought upon Col. Utley by pretended Union men, by Judge Robertson, Chief Justice, who declares he is the most loyal man in Kentucky, and at the same time says the President's proclamation is unconstitutional and not binding, and never will, or can be enforced in Kentucky. To this policy Gen. Wright, Gen. Gilmore, and in fact all the Kentucky generals, are firmly committed. No man who has not been here, and seen, felt and heard, has the least idea what Kentucky loyalty is.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Counterfeit postage currency has already made its appearance in New York. The counterfeiters have succeeded in closely imitating the lettering, with the exception of the date, which is in larger figures than in the genuine. The latter work is rather poorly executed, as also the margins, having been evidently done by an ordinary machine; but if the paper were soiled, the defect would scarcely be noticed, especially in a poor light.

—The Boston commercial journals publish statistics of trade which show that the business of that port has not been diminished by the war. Twenty-four more ships have arrived there than last year at this time, and two hundred and fifty more schooners from foreign ports. The export trade has also been very active.

—The Brinsmade case seems settled. A full hearing has been held at the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Mrs. Brinsmaid's council requested that the evidence given might be placed on record, as, although there seemed no proof of misconduct on the part of Mr. Kenedy, there was no doubt of misconduct somewhere else.

Tammany Hall has expelled Gen. Walbridge from its Indian precincts because he run for Congress as a War Democrat to defeat the infamous Ben Wood.

—It is said the friends of Gov. Seymour consider him a more available candidate for the presidency than Gen. McClellan, and that for that reason they have set John Van Buren at work to push the claims of the latter, well knowing that John always kills anything he touches.

—Gen. Lane was in Leavenworth on Wednesday, on his way to Washington. He has nearly recovered from his recent severe illness.

—Col. Thomas M. Key, late of Gen. McClellan's staff, is seriously ill in Washington.

—Gen. Butterfield has been promoted to the command of a portion of Gen. Hooker's grand division, lately known as Gen. Fitz John Porter's army corps, and Gen. Griffin to the command of the general division lately commanded by Gen. Morrell.

—Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston, has declined a call to become rector of Cavalry Church, New York, in place of Dr. Hawks, who has gone to Baltimore.

—Herbert Welles, a son of Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, died in Washington on diphtheria. His age was four and a half years.

Mathew Morgan, an old and eminent merchant and banker of New York City, died in New York on the 18th, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a gentleman of large wealth and excellent reputation.

—Robert T. Hawes, the present able Comptroller of New York city, has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans. He is to be opposed by Alderman Boole, one of the "roughs" of the first ward.

—Hon. S. Newton Dexter, of Whitestown, Oneida county, died at that place on Tuesday, aged seventy-seven years. He was Canal Commissioner from 1840 to 1842, and throughout his active life was one of the leading citizens of Oneida county, with whose manufacturing and other interests he was largely engaged.

—Rear Admiral Elie A. F. Larellette, of the United States navy, died on Tuesday evening last, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Philadelphia, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a native of Virginia, but was appointed from Pennsylvania. He entered the navy as a sailing master June 25th, 1812, so that his actual service amounted to over fifty years. He was commissioned as Captain February 23d, 1840. In 1847, during the war with Mexico, he commanded the frigate Congress, and with the Portsmouth also under him, he captured the town of Guaymas, near the head of the Gulf of California. He also assisted in the capture of Mazatlan, later in the same year, and was made Governor of the town. He was last at sea in 1859. In the recent re-organization of the navy, he was made a Rear Admiral on the Retired List. He was a brave and accomplished officer, and a gentleman of high character.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following soldiers have died in hospital in Frankfort, Ky., since October 14, 1862:

Charles Rogers, co. A, 102d Ill.
August Hogge, C, 98 Ill.
John Becker, B, 23d Mich.
John McFarland, E, 105th Ill.
Herbert H. Shirtliff, H, 23d Mich.
Thomas Curtis, H, 98th Ill.
John Cox, G, 104th Ill.
David Thurston, G, 23d Mich.
Joel R. Wood, I, 75th Ind.
Jerome B. Wilber, I, 23d Mich.
Charles Moritz, I, 75th Ind.
Robert Watson, I 102d Ill.
Wm F. Thomas, I, 98th Ill.
George W. Sly, A, 98th Ill.
Eric B. Dean, B, 23d Mich.
David L. Bennett, E, 23d Mich.
Thomas J. Rusk, A, 98th Ill.
Henry F. Wright, B, 73d Ind.
Marion Martman, 18th Ind. battery
John H. Pearce, I, 105th Ill.

Names of deaths in general hospital No. 3, Jackson, Tenn., from its organization, Oct. 13th:

Byron Shackelford, 20th Ohio, Oct. 27.
H. Steele, 18th Ill., Oct. 19.
Geo. Biskey, 63d Ill., Oct. 19.
Morrison Smith, 4th Ohio cavalry, Oct. 23.
Daniel Workman, 30th Ill., Oct. 23.
Henry Barber, 63d Ill., Oct. 23.
Francis King, 30th Ill., Oct. 30.
Thos. Magee, 20th Ill., Oct. 25.
Samuel Keeler, 68th Ohio, Nov. 3.
John Cockerhan, 30th Ill., Nov. 4.
James Randolph, 31st Ill., Nov. 3.
H. F. Gilbert, sergeant Engineer regiment Nov. 6.
Levi Bishop, 18th Ill., Nov. 7.
E. S. Lee, 63d Ill., Nov. 7.
Anderson Jerwin sergeant, 63d Ill., Nov. 7.
John Leslie, 31st Ill., Nov. 3.
B. F. Fretwell, 18th Ill., Nov. 7.
E. C. Turner, 8th Ill., Nov. 7.

This report dates from Oct. 13th. The whole number of deaths is eighteen, and the death rate per cent. of all admitted nine.

H. M. CRAWFORD, Surgeon in Charge.

A NEW WRINKLE.—It is becoming quite common in New York, and the fashion has extended even to Chicago, to append to marriage notices published in the papers, "No cards sent," thus obviating the misunderstanding and offense which would necessarily arise among friends and acquaintances from a want of knowledge of the fact, and escape the responsibility of the omissions and discriminations always incident to the occasion.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin.

EDGEFIELD JUNCTION, NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 10, 1862.

Our election on the 4th inst. went off quietly. The vote was very light, owing to the absence of companies G and I at Island No. 10, and A and K were not raised in Wisconsin, so that only six companies voted. Mr. Larkin of Milwaukee visited us the day before election, peddling the Democratic tickets, and electioneering as best he knew how. How far he succeeded the following vote will show:

	Rep.	Dem.
Company B	49	0
Company C	30	0
Company D	30	0
Company E	21	0
Company F	21	0
Company H	32	0
Total	183	0

You will see by this that Democracy is not very popular in this regiment.

We have seen something of the practical workings of the doctrines of the Democratic party, and the rottenness of the concern is more apparent than ever before.

Yours truly, O. C. JOHNSON, Capt. Co. B, 15th Wis.

The London Times Obtains a Letter from Richmond.

STATE OF THINGS IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Letter from a Special Correspondent of the London Times at the Rebel Capital.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

[The London *Times* has secured a correspondent in Richmond, who sees things through a medium that delights the Tory organ. We take a few specimen extracts from a letter filling several columns.]

The spirit of liberty in the Southern States is more high and haughty than in the Northern. In the Carolinas and Virginia they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks among them like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. These people of the Southern colonies are much more strongly and with a higher and more stubborn spirit attached to liberty than those to the northward. Such were all ancient commonwealths; such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our days the Poles; such will be all masters of slaves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible.

THE WAR A WAR OF CLASSES.

The two races have come into collision; on one side an aristocracy, agricultural, sparsely settled, given to field sports, living in the saddle; on the other, a democracy, which have been traveling downward for 80 years which is numerically four times as strong as its opponent, which breathes only an atmosphere of dollars, and has no aspirations beyond commercial gain. Which is the more fit for the conduct of the war? It is not too much to say that, but for their gunboats, the Yankees would, before this time, in American phrase, have been "whipped out of their boots" by a population scarcely more than one-fourth of their number. But in the South, in spite of its lawless population, a certain rough discipline is not impossible, and an incident which ocurred two days ago in this city has never been attempted in the Northern hosts—the execution by shooting of two deserters, and the administration of fifty lashes to a third. Such executions have already not been unfrequent in the South; whereas, in the North, after the defeat of Pope, hundreds of deserters crossed the Potomac every night, of whom it is not improbable that forty per cent. have again enlisted, accepting the enormous bounties proffered by the North. If any man desires to gauge the reckless and extravagant waste which has, from the first, characterized all the Federal operations in the field, let him notice the fact that on both sides the Potomac it is hard to meet a man or boy among the amphibious population who has not a Federal jacket, cap or pair of trousers. It is safe also to assert that, in mere practise, the Federal officers, naval and military, have fired away more powder than has been expended in anger by the South.

PROSPECTS OF RESTORING THE UNION.

The upshot of this system of restoring the Union will readily suggest itself to the reader. I have traveled far and wide through Virginia; I have conversed with men, women, striplings and children, in that State and in Maryland; I have seen men, formerly substantial and thriving, whose everything has been devoured by the Federals; but never in one single instance have I heard a word of regret by reason of the war, a timid note sounded in regard to its issue, a sigh breathed over the departed Union, a ghost of a desire expressed in favor of compromise or reconstruction. On the contrary, one universal chorus echoes through the length and breadth of the land: "The net is broken, and we are delivered." Mr. Everett and his votaries, who still believe in imprisoned loyalty as existing in the South, might as well search in the British Isles for a man who desired them to be annexed to France. So united, so homogeneous a community as the States of the southern confederacy finds no parallel in our own annals. No war that England has waged for a hundred years has met with such cordial, unanimous, undivided support. The war against the French Republic had its Charles Fox; the war against Russia its Richard Cobden. There is no such character in the Southern States. The victory of the Federals in this exasperated struggle means, not the defeat of the Southern armies—not the possession of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, which would no more lead to a conclusion of the war than the seizure of the Isle of Man. A Federal victory means nothing on earth but the extermination and annihilation of every man, woman and child in the Southern Confederacy. There is no passion, no frenzy, in the universal language. The intensity of the hate flushes the cheek and clinches the teeth, but finds little expression in feeble words. If anything, the exuberance of animosity is more perceptible in the flashing eyes and eager earnestness of the women; but the settled and unconquerable firmness of the men requires nothing to be added to it. The possibility of Richmond's falling is calmly discussed, and preparations have long been made for such a contingency. Surprise is expressed that the Federals have not long ago possessed themselves of several other southern cities as well as New Orleans. The possession of a capital city in these days of railroads is a very different thing from what it used to be in the days of Wagram and Jena. Great suffering might be inflicted on women and children if Mobile and Charleston fell—suffering which there is only too much reason to fear would be most acceptable to the Federals, judging from the records of their deeds during the last year and a half. But every considerable city in the South might be reduced to ashes without changing the mood or undermining the resolution of the feeblest heart, if any feeble heart there be in the Southern Confederacy.

INVASION OF MARYLAND.

It appears to have been Gen. Lee's principal design, when he crossed into Maryland, to seize Harper's Ferry, and to test the spirit of the Marylanders by his temperate proclamation. In order to be unmolested in his attack on Harper's Ferry, he threatened Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, throwing Gov. Curtin into hysterics, and animating Baltimore with the hope that he would emancipate her from the iron tyranny of Gen. Wool. He had little serious expectation of being able to reach Pennsylvania, but if Gen. Pope had been continued in command, and Maryland had been more free to act, there can be no doubt that Baltimore and Washington would have fallen. But when McClellan took the field, and the army's confidence again sprang aloft, Gen. Lee had no other purpose on the soil of Maryland than to capture Harper's Ferry. Gen. Jackson, after reaching Hagerstown, fell suddenly and silently back upon Harper's Ferry, and enveloped it closely upon every side.

THE REBELS AT ANTIETAM.

At this moment the fame of McClellan's early approach, with the design of reinforcing Harper's Ferry, overtook Gen. Lee. He immediately threw Gen. G. Hill's division of from 12,000 to 15,000 men back to a strong position upon South Mountain, where, on September 14, Gen. McClellan attacked them with not less than 70,000 men. The Southerners fell slowly back before this imposing force, but not without inflicting upon it such a loss that it was not till Sept. 17 that McClellan forced on the momentuous battle of Antietam Creek. The morning of the 17th found Gen. Lee strongly posted, but with not more than 40,000 men when the battle commenced. For once the Federal papers, which are in the habit of representing that their armies are but handfuls of men fighting against overwhelming hordes of rebels, do not claim that their alleged victory was won against superior numbers of their opponents. How great the disparity was at the commencement of the battle is probably known to Gen. McClellan. It is believed by President Davis, whose calm and dispassionate opinion will command more respect in England than the rhapsodies of the Federals, that the Southerners were at first outnumbered more than three to one.

At noon the ubiquitous Jackson threw himself and his division (possibly 12,000 men) upon the right wing of the federals. He had previously forced the garrison of Harper's Ferry to surrender to a man, taking all their arms, munitions of war, and cannon; and, though delayed longer than was expected, he arrived soon enough to attack McClellan. The ground won in the morning by the federals, who were in tremendous force, upon their right wing, was swiftly recovered, and held until the end of the day. At four in the afternoon, Gen. A. P. Hill's division came up and joined the Confederate right. It was well that Gen. Burnside's advance on the Federal left was so long delayed, and was eventually made with overwhelming numbers. The day closed with Gen. Burnside clinging closely to the bridge, beyond which he could not advance, with Gen. Jackson on the same ground as the Confederates held in the morning, upon a level and drawn a battle as history exhibits. But it was fought for half the day with 45,000 men on the Confederate side, and for the remaining half with not more than an aggregate of 70,000 men, against a host which is admitted to have consisted of 130,000 men, and may have been much more. No battle of the war has done more to convince the Confederates that it matters little what is the disparity of numbers between themselves and their foe. The old and insolent contempt of their enemy originally held by the Southerners in this war is confirmed and ratified by the experience of the last nineteen months.

This, then, is one of the battles with respect to which Gen. McClellan, admitting a loss on his own side of 15,000 men, estimates his enemy's loss at about 25,000 dead, wounded, and missing!

I am told by the highest authority that the official statement, comprising the most minute details of the Confederate loss at the battle at Antietam Creek, estimates the whole loss in dead, wounded and missing at 6,000 men. That the battle in question was no Federal victory is best evinced by the inaction of both sides on the following day. Thursday passed, and no attempt to press Gen. Lee was made, notwithstanding the enormous numerical superiority of his foe. At length, slowly and unmolested, on the night of Thursday, having effected the reduction of Harper's Ferry, and fought on equal terms with his enemy, the Southern army was drawn to the southern bank of the Potomac without losing a cannon or wasting a life.

☞ Surgeons in the army complain that neuralgia in the head, with which so many of our soldiers are afflicted in the cold weather, is caused by the want of protection from the snow, sleet and winds, the small cap worn by our soldiers, offering no protection whatever to the head and ears.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster's Official Report of his Expedition.

The Rebels are Repulsed by an Iron Clad Railroad Car.

Gen. Foster makes the following official report of his expedition against the rebel forces in North Carolina, explaining the reasons for suspending his march upon Tarboro:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, Nov. 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that agreeable to my letter of the 30th ult., informing you of my intention to make an expedition through the eastern counties of this State, and stating the object of the move, I left this post on the 31st ult., and have just arrived here on my return.

I am happy to inform you that although the original plan for the capture of the three regiments foraging in that section was, owing to the condition of the roads, frustrated, the expedition will be of great service to our cause in this department.

The first brigade, under command of Col. T. J. C. Amory, together with the artillery, cavalry and wagon train, were marched from this point across the country to Washington; the balance of my forces, including the second brigade, Col. Stevenson, and the third brigade, Col. Lee, were embarked on transports, and landed at Washington, where they were joined by Col. Amory's command on Saturday evening, the 2d inst.

On Sunday, the 3d, all the forces, including artillery, left Washington under my command, for Williamson. On the evening of the same day we encountered the enemy, posted in a strong position at a small creek, called Little Creek. I immediately ordered Colonel Stevenson, commanding the second brigade, who was then in the advance, to make all haste in driving them from the opposite side of the creek, and push on at once. The engagement lasted one hour, when the enemy being driven from their rifle pits by the effective fire of Belger's Rhode Island battery, retired to Rawle's Mills, one mile further on, where they made another stand in a recently constructed field-work. Belger's battery and two batteries of the 3d New York artillery were immediately ordered into position, and after a spirited engagement of half an hour succeeded in driving the enemy from their works, and across a bridge, which they burned. That night, while the pioneers built the burnt bridge, the forces bivouacked on the field and proceeded the next morning to Williamson, where we arrived about noon. We started from there after a short rest, in pursuit of the enemy, bivouacking about five miles from that place. On the following day we reached and occupied the fortifications at Rainbow Banks, three miles below Hamilton, and then pushed on to Hamilton. There we expected to find some iron-clad boats, said to be in the process of construction at Hamilton, but discovered nothing of the kind. On the 6th we left Hamilton, in pursuit of the enemy towards Tarboro, and encamped on the same night within ten miles of that place. It was my intention to pursue the enemy toward Tarboro, but the exhausted condition of my men, most of whom had been sick during the last two months and had not yet recovered their strength, and the provisions being entirely exhausted, so that I had to subsist the command by foraging, as well as the fact that the enemy were being largely reinforced by rail, changed my plans, and on the following morning, the 7th instant, I countermarched the column, making Hamilton the same night, where we remained till the next morning, when we marched for Williamson in the midst of a severe snow storm. At Williamson we remained a day, in order to give the men an opportunity to rest. At daylight the next day, the 10th instant, we started for Plymouth, where we arrived that night. The following day the troops were all re-embarked for Newberr.

During the engagement at Rawle's Mills and at Hamilton we captured five prisoners, who were paroled at Williamson. The loss on our side consisted in six killed and eight wounded.

The expedition was instrumental in saving the town and forces at Plymouth from destruction and capture, as I found upon my arrival at the place that the enemy's forces, while lying in the vicinity, besides being engaged in foraging, had reconstructed a bridge over the creek, three miles outside the town, for the transportation of their artillery to the opposite bank. I also learned, from information gathered on the spot, that an immediate attack was to have been made on the place; but upon hearing of my advance from Washington, and seeing the danger of their capture, they beat a precipitate and hasty retreat.

The navy, under command of Commodore Davenport senior officer, co-operated heartily with me during the whole time, by sending five gunboats to Hamilton, and there placing four boat howitzers, with their crews, at my disposal.

I desire to mention particularly the efficient conduct of Col. Stevenson, commanding the second brigade, and Col. Potter, of the 1st North Carolina Union volunteers.

I recommend that Col. Stevenson, for his efficient services on this march, and in the affair at Little Creek and Rawle's Mills, as well as previous services at the battles of Roanoke and Newbern, be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 3, 1862.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 12.—The city and its neighborhood are now comparatively quiet. At 1 o'clock this morning the rebels attacked our pickets on the railroad near Bachelor's Creek. The pickets withstood the attack, which was by cavalry, until such time as the Monitor got in trim for action. The Monitor is an iron clad railroad car, and mounts two guns. The Monitor repulsed the rebels after a long fire with grape and canister. In this affair the 24th Massachusetts had one man killed and two wounded. A large force of infantry and cavalry has been sent out to meet the enemy and bag him if possible. His strength is not very great. It seems that his intention in making this demonstration was to capture the Monitor.

The Paper Famine.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The present prices of printing paper are such as materially affect the condition of the American press. If they continue, the newspapers must either raise their prices or stop altogether. To show how it works, we may say that such of the morning papers of this city as have a circulation daily of 50,000 copies lose, by the recent rise, not less than $150,000 per year. If a New York daily has a circulation of 100,000 copies its loss, if paper continues at present prices, would be at the end of the year not less than $300,000. Of course this would be ruinous to any business enterprise. No doubt the morning journals dislike to raise their price, but they must do so, unless some change takes place to bring paper back to its old price. The speedy opening of the Mississippi river would probably help us to cotton, in considerable quantities, but this staple would be appropriated at once for cloths, and would effect but little the price of paper for some time to come. We look more to enterprises by which other and now unused materials may be brought to the service of the paper maker.

There is just now an excellent opportunity for some shrewd Yankee to make a fortune. Paper is becoming high priced. For many years past ingenious men have endeavored to make it out of other materials than rags, but cotton and flax have held their ground heretofore, as the materials from which it could be most easily and cheaply made, the fibres being used in the form of rags. Aside from the present scarcity, the "rag question" has been for some years attentively discussed in Europe. Formerly white paper was made altogether from rags; but cotton waste, hempen bale ropes and bagging have since been employed for the purpose in this country. Old gunny and jute are used to make brown paper; perhaps these could also be turned into white.

Straw has been used in England to mix with rags in the manufacture of printing paper. Straw paper has also been used in this country seven years ago a Philadelphia journal was printed on paper of this description; and we notice that some of our exchanges are once more giving it a trial. It has a greyish yellow tint, and is stiff and easily torn. It will not bear folding well, breaking in the creases. Basswood and hemlock have been used for making paper, and there is in the Smithsonian Institute a copy of a work by Jakob Christian Schaeffer, on experiences in making paper, which is printed on more than sixty varieties of paper, made from as many different materials.

There is one material which has been used to some extent, but which should be more generally utilized. It exists in the greatest abundance and has hitherto merely cumbered the earth. We mean the cane, or reed of the Southern States. We have seen beautiful paper made from this substance: we have seen even samples of excellent calico made of it. It could be easily and cheaply obtained in immense quantities, and by the novel "explosive" process, which was explained last year in the *Evening Post*, its fibre can be quickly, and, we believe, cheaply separated from the silica which envelopes it in the reed as it grows. The canes, in this process, are shut into an iron cylinder, of great strength, which is made steam tight and then filled with steam at a considerable pressure. The steam penetrates the cane, dissolves the silica, and—when the canes are suddenly shot out of cylinder into the cold air—its explosive power tears the cane to pieces and leaves the fibrous parts cleared of the others. The white fibre, after a slight cleaning, has the feeling and appearance of fine cotton, and can be used for all manufacturing purposes, we have been assured, for which cotton is used.

Two years ago a paper mill was going up at Wilmington, North Carolina, in which this process was to be applied for the disintegration of cane. There is no reason why it should not be generally introduced; and the parts of the Southern States now in our hands would yield abundant supplies of the cane to work with.

The Princeton Murder.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 18, 1862.

Further testimony before the coroner's jury seems to add an almost irresistible weight to the evidence against the accused. A few small spots upon his coat, which the prisoner tried to scratch off when they were pointed out to him on Saturday, have proved to be blood. Delicate chemical processes have also shown that the blood upon the shirt sleeve is such as comes from the human brain.

Several witnesses testified positively to his having been seen in Mr. Rowand's shop half an hour before the murder, conversing with him, asking him questions about his business, profits, &c., to which Mr. R. made no very distinct answer. As the prisoner left the shop he was heard to say, "Good night, Mr. Rowand, I don't know that I shall ever see you again."

The prisoner was then seen close behind Mr. Rowand, when the latter was on his way home, by no less than five witnesses. Soon after two negroes passing the cemetery heard three knocks, as if a stone was struck, and, thinking it to be some one digging up a body, peeped in at the middle gate, but could see only a black spot, which might have been the accused beating his victim. They halloed, "What the d—l are you doing there this time of night?" but with characteristic caution did not wait for a reply!

One important item is lacking in all the testimony; that is, to obtain any traces of the horse and wagon with which the prisoner left Millstone, from the time he left, three o'clock Thursday afternoon, to the time of his return, two o'clock on the following morning.

The sixty-first, and last, witness's testimony is peculiar. It will be remembered that Lewis, the prisoner, showed considerable acquaintance with Massachusetts, and professed to be a native of Boston: also, that the savings bank pass-book found in his trunk exhibited a deposit to the credit of George W. Simons. The witness has for some years been acquainted with the family in Templeton, Mass., of the name of Simons. The father of the family, eight years ago, went to California, taking with him his son, George W. Simons, but soon returned and died at his home. His son remained in California, and nothing farther is known of him than that, three years since, he was said to be under sentence there. It was testified that the family with the exception of the father bore no very creditable reputation; that the sons were quarrelsome; and that the general features of the family were not dissimilar to those of the prisoner. Compare this with the following: Among the many letters that the Mayor of Princeton is constantly receiving, one reached him from Philadelphia yesterday, stating that a man answering the description to the letter, as published in the *Tribune* of Saturday, had been backward and forward in that city. Within the last three months he has stopped three times at different hotels in Philadelphia, staying a few days, leaving without paying his bill, and giving his name once as C. W. Lewis and twice as G. W. Simons.

The Philadelphia detectives identify the prisoner as a person with whom they are acquainted, and who was in their custody in May last, accused with stealing a watch.

The coroner's jury returned their verdict at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and declared their belief that James Rowand came to his death about 9½ o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862, by one blow of a club in the hands of a person calling himself Charles Lewis. The prisoner was taken to Trenton on Saturday evening, and committed to jail, chained to the floor of the strongest cell. Throughout, he has exhibited the most perfect nonchalance, saying nothing, and, with the exception mentioned above, giving no sign of concern at anything that he saw or heard. The trial will come off in January.

NO DRAFT.—The New York State authorities believe that it is practicable to avoid a draft; and have made strenuous efforts to relieve the State, at least until after the meeting of Congress, of the operations of the measure.

The fact that the question has been referred to the Governors of the States and that the War Department does not now regard the enforcement of the draft as of special importance except for the purpose of vindicating its authority in the carrying out of its own order; will have an important bearing upon this matter, and probably effect the practical suspension of the draft for many months to come.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation as meat and pastry cook in a hotel, by a man and his wife. No objection to go into the country. Also, a situation as coachman by a German man. Apply at MRS BATES' Agency Office, 171 Washington street.

WANTED—Blacksmiths. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Room 3, Masonic Temple.

WANTED—To Exchange, a new two-story (with basement) Dwelling House, fitted up in modern style; hot and cold water, bath room, gas, &c. Basement has kitchen, pantry and store room. First Floor two parlors, with folding doors, diningroom and large bedroom; Second Floor has bath room, front parlor and four bedrooms; also, a small barn on premises. House and Barn cost $2,400; is on leased lot, and will be exchanged for a building lot near State, Madison or Randolph street Horse Railway. Also—Choice Timber Land in Wisconsin will be exchanged for Building Lot situated as above described, at a bargain. Title to property perfect. Address Post Office Drawer 5667.

WANTED—Board for a family on the North Side not far out. Private family, with few or no boarders, preferred. References exchanged. Address "BOARD," Post Office Drawer 5862.

WANTED—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 169 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1862. W. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 2463. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—By a gentleman and his daughter, Board in a private family, where they can have all the comforts of a home. Location must be pleasant. Address M. C. SHERMAN, Post Office Box 379, Chicago.

WANTED—A Partner in a first-class Commission House, doing a large and profitable business. To the right man, with $10,000 cash capital, a thorough and competent Book Keeper, to take the entire charge of the books, a good opportunity is offered. Address, with real name, "COMMISSION," Tribune Office.

WANTED—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry, (the old First Dragoons.) NOTICE—Volunteers who are now serving can also be enlisted for this Regiment. For information concerning pay, bounty, &c., inquire at the Office, 169 Dearborn street. Capt. JOHN FEILNER, Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—To Shoemakers. 30 Boot Bottomers and Fitters to work on sale work. Big prices and steady work all winter. Apply to FABOO & BILL, No. 42 Lake street, immediately.

WANTED—Cabinet Makers. Wanted at South Bend, Ind., thirty or forty good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant work, prompt pay and good wages will be given. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 48 Lake street, or CHAS. B. LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Boiler Makers. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, No. 3 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street.

WANTED—Cheap for cash, a pleasant place, within ten or fifteen miles of Chicago, near the railroad. Would like a comfortable house with from ten to forty acres of land attached. Must be a bargain. Address, with full description, "X," Tribune Office.

WANTED!—$100,000. Real Estate to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars and upwards, located in Chicago or Cook County, for which I will find immediate sale. None but principals need apply. Address JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing; also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest price. Please call at MORRIS PFLAUM'S, 91 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1729. Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM. The above articles for sale at 91 Wells street, between Randolph and Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2343.

WANTED—1000 Agents to sell CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Sample sent by mail for 36 cents; 1 dozen for $3.60. MAGIC CURRENCY CASE sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents. RUBBER HEAD PENCIL—price 10 cents by mail, post paid. Send stamp for Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. Good active Canvassers wanted in every County in the West, to canvass for "THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR," by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT—$50 to $300 per month to be made. Address CLARKE & CO., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Chicago City Bonds. We will pay 109 and interest for any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent. Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

AGENTS WANTED—From $50 to $200 per month is made and "no humbug" in circulating the first volume of Headley's History of the GREAT REBELLION, published in both English and German languages, with over sixty first class steel engravings. For terms, &c. apply immediately or send stamp to E. B. & E. C. TREAT, 131 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., Box 4707.

WANTED, 500 AGENTS, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $18. We have agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5859, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchies of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 368.

WANTED—Agents. Our great NEW PRIZE PACKAGE. Now ready and in wonderful demand. A decided NOVELTY, unlike any other package ever sold; contains a greater variety of STATIONERY and more new and useful articles; splendid JEWELRY, and one of our great combined CHECKER BOARDS, CHESS MEN and CHECKERS. $15 per day made easy. Send for circulars and be convinced. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents. JUST RECEIVED Lloyd's New Steel Plate Railroad Map of the United States. Price 25 cents. Lloyd's New Map of the United States, colored in Counties. Used by the Secretary of the Navy. Price 25 cents. War Telegram Marking Map of Virginia, showing the movements of the Army of the Potomac. Price 25 cents. The above Maps mailed free to any part of the country on receipt of retail price. Send stamp for Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

$100,000.—WANTED—To sell or exchange $100,000 worth of choice fresh Groceries, at Chicago cash prices, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Syrups, Wooden Ware, Soaps, Tobacco, Cigars, Fruits, &c., together with a great variety of other goods usually kept in city and country stores for wild or improved city, town, or farming property in this State, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin or Iowa. Terms, half Real Estate and half Cash. Horses and other stock taken in exchange. Dray, Express Wagon and Harness wanted in exchange for Groceries. For catalogue of goods and prices apply to BUCHANAN & CO. No. 4 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $5 to $20 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. ... Call and see it, or address ... No. 135 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7½.

BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE HOSMER. Tragedy and Comedy.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24th, will be presented for the first time in two years, the thrilling Tragedy of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Lucretia Borgia.......Miss Jennie Hosmer. Gubetta.......Mr. Garden. Gennaro.......Mr. Myers. | Jeppo.......Mr. Dillon.

Grand Dance.......Miss Jennie Hight.

To conclude with the elegant Comedy of THE BARRACK ROOM; OR, THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Miss Hosmer, Mr. Myers, Mr. McVicker, and Mr. Welsh Edwards in favorite characters.

☞ Tuesday, three excellent pieces.

In rehearsal the brilliant old comedy A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. FIRST CONCERT—THIRD SEASON. BRYAN HALL. Tuesday Evening, November 25, 1862. Mr. HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

PROGRAMME:
1.—MARCH, IN THE FORM OF AN OVERTURE, composed for the "Inauguration of the Great Exhibition of 1862."......Auber.
2.—FOUR PART SONG FOR MALE VOICES—"Serenade,"......Balatka.
3.—VIOLIN SOLO—"Fantasie Caprice,"......Vieuxtemps. MR. H. DE CLERQUE.
4.—GRAND ARIA—"O vago suol," Huguenots,......Meyerbeer. MISS JULIA ELLSWORTH.
5.—GRAND SYMPHONY IN B FLAT MAJOR, op. 38......Schumann. II. Larghetto—(Romance.) IV. Finale—Allegro animato e grazioso.
6.—SECOND FANTASIA on Themes from "The Huguenots,"......Balatka.
7.—SONG—"O ye tears,"......Abt. MISS JULIA ELLSWORTH.
8.—OVERTURE—"Der Freischutz,"......Weber.

To commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Tickets for the series of Five Concerts, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5; to be had at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, and H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street; at the office of E. I. Tinkham; and of the Secretary, at 41 Clark street. The sale of tickets will be limited to 450, and already more than 300 have been sold.

E. I. TINKHAM, President. E. S. STICKNEY, Secretary.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE. Miss Jennie Hosmer's Benefit.

MISS HOSMER respectfully announces to her friends and the patrons of the Drama, that her benefit will take place on Monday Evening, Nov. 24. When will be presented the sterling Tragedy of LUCRETIA BORGIA, And the elegant Comedy of THE BARRACK ROOM; Or, The Soldiers' Home.

☞ SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED. ☜

MARTINE'S.—The School Socials of this Academy, Corner Clark and Monroe streets, Are held every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN. On Washington street, (op. the Court House.) Performance every evening, and on Saturday afternoon.

DEN STONE......Equestrian Director. GEO. S. COLE......Treasurer.

MABIE'S MENAGERIE is composed of ten cages of rare living wild animals, including the Double Den of Performing Animals, under the control of LANGWORTHY, the Lion King, and those mountains of flesh the Gymnastic Elephants, introduced by their trainer, STEWART CRAVEN. The Circus Department is composed of the following Artists:

JAMES MELVILLE.

MADAM LOUISA MELVILLE, DEN STONE, H. WATERMAN, W. KINCADE, GEO. SLOMAN, J. HAZLETT, J. H. WHITNEY, S. H. SHAPPE, W. LESTER, and those youthful prodigies Masters SAM, FRANK and GEORGE.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price. Pit 25 cents—no half price.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

☞ Positively no improper characters admitted.

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND—Office, 47 Clark Street. Music furnished for Parties, Balls, Festivals, Concerts, Parades etc. This well known band has received from the East the latest new and fashionable Music, and is composed of the best musical talent out West, and has the most popular and favorite callers. A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. ... Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

To Rent.

TO RENT—And part of the Furniture for sale, on favorable terms—a first-class Boarding House, excellently located and now doing a good business. For particulars inquire of T. S. BAKER, 134 Randolph street, P. O. Box 3236.

TO RENT—A Cottage House, at Lake View, one mile from the horse railroad, by a good side walk. REES & SLOCUM.

TO RENT—A three-story Brick Store, with good Cellar, on South Water street, between Clark and LaSalle. Possession given first of January. Apply to JULIUS WADSWORTH, at C. C. Parks & Co's Banking Office, No. 95 Lake street.

TO RENT—A first class Dwelling House, with all modern improvements, with or without one brick stable, situate in the North Division, near Chicago avenue and the Lake shore, is for rent cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., southwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—The subscriber's present residence, No. 333 Indiana street, corner of Dearborn. Contains 11 rooms, and has furnace, bath room, gas, &c. Possession given December 1st. Inquire of E. C. LARNED, corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, or to W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 139 Clark street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. To Let, a new Store situated at the depot, in the Village of Marshall, (formerly Hanchettville), being about half way between Madison and Watertown, on the Milwaukee and Western Railway. The Store is 22 by 70 feet, two stories high, cellar under the whole, with horse shed attached, 20 by 80 feet. Also, a Warehouse 28 by 100 feet, capable of holding 20,000 bushels of grain, with two sets of Fairbanks Scales. Also, a Lumber Yard at said depot. Said store will be let separate or all together. The subscribers believe it to be one of the best openings for a smart business man of moderate means in the State of Wisconsin. There has been about 300,000 bushels of wheat shipped from the station within the past twelve months. For further particulars apply to the subscribers at Madison, Wis. SAMUEL MARSHALL, WM. F. PORTER, or to WM. F. LUM, near the premises, MARSHALL & ILSLEY, Milwaukee, E. I. TINKHAM, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and several single gentlemen, can find boarding and lodging, at reasonable rates, at 384 Ohio street, east of Rush street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, unfurnished, and two single rooms, with board, can be obtained at 62 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant family rooms, to rent with board, at No. 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. References required.

BOARDING.—First-class Boarding in the new four story brick house, corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, (185 Monroe street), within three minutes walk of the Post Office. Elegant suits of rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders can be accommodated. This is the most pleasant and convenient location in the city for those wishing a first class home. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Day board for several gentlemen at 43 Wabash avenue. Also, a room with board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

Lost.

LOST—On Wednesday evening last, a small Gold Pin, with light hair set; had engraved upon the back, "FROM MARY." The finder, by returning the same to 143 West Washington street, will be liberally rewarded.

HOPS. Prime Western. In store and for sale on Commission by FRED. S. DAY, No. 19 Dearborn street.

ON CONSIGNMENT, and for sale to the trade at New York prices, freight added, 670 bags prime Rio and Santos Coffee, 100 hf. chests Choice Imperial Teas, 150 hf. chests Choice Young Hyson. T. M. TURLAY & CO., 179 S. Water st.

TO LOAN, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Parties wishing to borrow money on long time, upon Chicago Real Estate, will find it to their advantage to apply to JAMES G. MACLAY, No 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water, near Clark street.

NEW YORK DYE-HOUSE, 129 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the celebrated English Dyer and Clothes Cleaner, is now located on Randolph street, permanently.

SECESH PLAYED OUT—$50 Reward if it fails. No humbug, but a true reality. Try it and see. Any man can make at least $1,000 clear profit annually, by a new discovery. Free, a large four page Circular, describing the business in full. Enclose stamp to pay return, and address "FRITZ," Box 229, Pontiac, Michigan.

JOHN BAPTIST SCHMIDT can hear of something to his interest by calling on or writing to F. H. BALL, No. 38 Illinois street.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Lace and Silk Damask Curtains ... & Baker Sewing Machine for manufacturing, Silver-Plated Ware, AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, Nov. 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms, No. 56 Lake street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

A HOE'S PRINTING PRESS AT AUCTION. ☞ WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On Thursday, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock, AT THE CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 90 Washington street, WHERE IT CAN NOW BE SEEN. A large Cylinder Hoe Printing Press, ... inches, with Cone Pulleys, Rubber Blankets, Fountain, &c. &c. WM. A. BUTTERS.

GOVERNMENT SALE. Large and Important Sale —OF— CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED Horses, Mules, Jacks, JENNIES, CATTLE, &C., &C. Will be continued To-Morrow AT Morgan's St. Louis Stock Yard, Fifth Street, corner of Cass, St. Louis. The sale of

500 Condemned and Captured Horses,
200 Condemned and Captured Mules,
80 Jacks and Jennies,
100 Mares, with Foal and with Colts,
500 Head Cattle, consisting of Oxen, Cows with Calves, Yearlings, &c., &c.
50 Head of 3-4 Durham Cattle,
4 Thoroughbred Stallions, young, good size, and of good age.
2 Overland Stages, in good running order.

The Sale will continue from day to day until all are sold. Terms—Treasury Notes. By order of Capt. GEO. W. FORD, Ass't Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN & CO., Government Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—Five Hundred ... Fifty Government Horses and One Hundred sets of Harness. AT AUCTION. There will be sold at Public Auction at ... Coles County, Ill., commencing on the ... November, 1862, a large lot of Contraband and Government Property, Comprising one hundred and fifty ... horses; three hundred and fifty ... Horses; fifty Contraband Horses ... (100) sets of Harness. Terms cash in Government Funds. Lt. and Act. Ass't Quartermaster.

GORE, WILSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales ... BOOTS AND SHOES. We offer to the country trade ... Boots and Shoes ... and THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., ... sale during the week.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the West Side, in a first-class neighborhood. ... improvements ... property can be had for ... balance on long time. ... to PETER SHIMP, 166 ... street.

FOR SALE—A Life Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A very desirable WATER LOT.

FOR SALE—A second-hand Express Wagon and Harness. Inquire at the west corner of State and Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. A first-class stock of Hardware, Iron, Nails, &c., &c., to the amount of ... in one of the best and most healthy business towns of the ... Address Post Office Box ...

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. Owing to poor health I propose to sell my stock of Groceries and rent my Grocery ... Indiana avenue, or address me ...

FOR SALE—Distillery and Alcohol Works. The undersigned offers for sale ... Distillery and alcohol works ... the City of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois ... branch of the Mississippi river ... with a never failing spring ... cattle barn ... and fixtures in the best order ... advantages ... ROBERT BARTH, Post Office Box 2326, St. Louis, Missouri.

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his first class Flouring Mill ... Macomb ... County, Illinois ... cleaning wheat, &c., and ... particulars and terms, address ... Office Box 3690, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—The very desirable First Class Iron Front Store ... basement ... Randolph street, opposite the Matteson House ... D. HORTON, No. 99 Randolph street.

FOR SALE. First-class Seven Octave Piano ... One second-hand ditto ... One Portable Flouring Mill ... 2½ French burr stones; one Corn Sheller ... by J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—The Engine and Boilers now in operation at the Machine Shop of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company ... Illinois ... N. Y., and is taken out to give place to ... dimensions ... 20 feet long and 36 inches diameter ... flues each of 12 inches diameter ... sold cheap. Apply to E. H. REES, Superintendent of ... at Bloomington, or to the Superintendent's Office, Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE At $65 Each, Two New One Horse Tread Powers, Emery's Patent. Also, six of Ingersoll's Patent Hand Hay Presses. MANSFIELD & WHITING. Improved Clover Hullers ... ten hours. GEO. W. BRAYTON.

FOR SALE—A Good Boiler, SIXTY-FIVE HORSE POWER. Can be seen in use. Apply at ... SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles ... Philadelphia by railroad ... Produces Larger Crops. Twenty acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre ... within four years. Good Business Openings ... Hundreds are settling and building ... to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey ... Papers containing full information ...

A GOOD CHANCE.—A Hardware and Stove establishment ... without building) is offered for sale ... point on the West Branch of the Illinois ... about 160 miles from Chicago ... large, has been mostly purchased ... increasing trade ... but little competition ... BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—A desirable residence ... grounds, on North ... street ... cash. Also, Houses and ... street—excellent neighborhood ... on Ohio street, near Dearborn ... REES & SLOCUM.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., which, for BEAUTY AND FINISH ... Excels anything of the kind made ... with round bolts, silver-plated ... proof locks. F. W. PRATT, ...

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS. We are prepared to RENDER ... Hams, Pork Trimmings, Leaf Lard ... on the most liberal terms, and ... produce ...

A BETTER ARTICLE ... Than any other ... kind of stock ... our capacity ... as many new ones ...

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews ... independent Clairvoyant ... to be consulted at No. ... and Market. Clairvoyant ... tells the past, present and future ...

A GREAT BARGAIN.—I will sell my Dwelling House and ... Chicago, Nov. 19th, 1862.

HONEY. A CHOICE ARTICLE. For sale on Commission by ...

SORGHUM.—The ... DAY, No. 19 Dearborn street.

For the Army.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS FOR THE Mississippi Squadron, ... men wanted for the gunboat service. Able bodied Seamen, ordinary Seamen and Landsmen will be Accepted. Office—Northwest corner of South Water and ... JAMES D. SINCLAIR, Recruiting Officer.

AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS. CASEY'S NEW INFANTRY TACTICS, For the Instruction, Exercise and Manoeuvres of the Soldier, a Company, Line of Skirmishers, Battalion, Brigade or Corps d'Armee, by BRIG.-GEN. CASEY, U. S. A. 3 vols., 24mo, lithographed plates. Price $2.50. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862. The System of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY, U. S. A., having been approved ... is adopted for the instruction of the troops ... Volunteers or Militia, with the following ... That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion ... Title First, Article First, the following ... EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, 192 Broadway, New York.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS. $100 BOUNTY. A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and ... Regiment. Pay from $13 to $23 per month ... board, clothing and medical attendance ... government bounty given ... joining the Regiment. For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting ... Clark street ... person presenting an accepted ...

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN HOSIERY, Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Hose, FINE RED AND BLACK YARNS. HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, Men's Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, Mittens, Sleeves, Leggings, &c. ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN YARNS, HAND-KNIT SCARFS, (our own importation.) MEN'S HALF HOSE. LADIES' RIBBED HOSIERY. NEW COMMENCED SLIPPERS, All at the lowest cash prices. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

Worsteds! Worsted Goods! Skirts! Corsets!! The largest and cheapest stock of the above goods in the city, now on exhibition at 78 Lake Street. Ladies are invited to call. REEVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. & J. McAULEY, Coopers, St. Ann street, Chicago, is this day dissolved. All having ... against the said firm will present them to the ... and all debts due to the concern must be ... on or to me. ALEXANDER McAULEY. Chicago, Nov. 21st, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between ... W. Dole, under the name of W. H. Dole & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Nov. 17th, 1862. W. H. DOLE, R. C. SWIFT.

DISSOLUTION.—The Law firm of Hill & Norton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either party, at their old office, No. 55 Clark street, who are authorized to settle their accounts. JAMES M. HILL, CHARLES A. NORTON. November 18th, 1862.

JAMES M. HILL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office—No. 55 Clark street, Chicago.

Broom Corn.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements to give our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All orders promptly answered. RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 349 South Water-st.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! FOURTH ANNUAL SALE. A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters, 45 cents per can, are now selling every day at 118 Randolph street. WARRANTED. Country orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. HENRY SANBORN.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others. We are now prepared to furnish Keg or Can Oysters in quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day from our house in Baltimore. ... The trade will do well to satisfy the purchaser that it is ... and Depot, 150 Dearborn street. M. T. AMES. Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the fifteenth day thereof. ROBERT WALLACE, Executor. Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1862.

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Noah Sturtevant, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the 15th day thereof. CATHARINE STURTEVANT, C. N. HOLDEN, Administrators. Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1862.

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c. ... and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arrived and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS. ... boxes Palm Soap, 1,000 boxes Chemical Soap, 1,000 boxes Castile Soap, 2,000 boxes Star Candles, 1,000 boxes Saleratus. In store and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st.

War Claims.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Chicago, Ill., 88 Dearborn st. Any officer, soldier, seaman, widow or friend with ... to collect settlements, Quartermasters, Contractors ... back pay, bounty, pension or prize money ... address us with stamp enclosed, and receive the necessary information ...

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's vouchers properly ... charged ... collected. Fees $1.00 ... Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office ... Clark street.

Financial.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE. SPRINGFIELD, November ..., 1862. Notice is hereby given ... Auditor's Warrants drawn on account of the "WAR FUND," Nos. 1 to ... will be paid on presentation to ... after the 15th day of November, 1862. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, from one to five years, at a LOW RATE OF INTEREST. J. H. DUNHAM.

Military Goods.

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, ... Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, ... all articles in the Military Line, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at ... 38 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. NATON,) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Copying Fluid.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions ... more freely than any other Copying Fluid ... will copy several weeks after ... SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS ...

ATRE. ... BENEFIT. ... Nov. 24. ... ROOM; ... DEN. ... [left column cut off at the binding; only fragments legible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Lace and Silk Damask Curtains ... & Baker Sewing Machine for manufacturing ... ver-Plated Ware.

AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, Nov. 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at ... rooms, No. 56 ... street. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

A HOE'S PRINTING PRESS AT AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

On Thursday, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock, AT THE CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 80 Washington street, WHERE IT CAN NOW BE SEEN.

A large Cylinder Hoe Printing Press, bed ... inches, with Cone Pulleys, Rubber ... Fountain, &c., &c. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large and Important Sale —OF— CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED Horses, Mules, Jacks, JENNIES, CATTLE, &C., &C.

Will be continued To-Morrow, AT Morgan's St. Louis Stock Yards, Fifth Street, corner of Carr, St. Louis.

The sale of

500 Condemned and Captured Horses.
200 Condemned and Captured Mules.
80 Jacks and Jennies.
100 Mares, with Foal and with Colts.
500 Head Cattle, consisting of Oxen, Cows with Calves, Yearlings, &c., &c.
50 Head of 3-4 Durham Cattle.
4 Thoroughbred Stallions, young, fine size, and of good age.
2 Overland Stages, in good running order.

The Sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

Terms—Treasury Notes.

By order of Capt. GEO. W. FORD, Ass't Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN & Co., Government Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—Five Hundred and Fifty Government Horses and One Hundred setts of Harness, AT AUCTION. There will be sold at Public Auction at ... Coles County, Ill., commencing on the 25th day of November, 1862, a large lot of Contraband and Government Property, Comprising one hundred and fifty (150) Mares ... ; three hundred and fifty (350) Geldings ... Horses; fifty Contraband Horses, and one hundred (100) setts of Harness. Terms cash, Government Funds. ALONZO EATON, Lt. and Act. Ass't Quartermaster.

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES. We offer to the country trade desirable ... Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., prompt, and at private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO.

Military Rendezvous.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS FOR THE Mississippi Squadron. ... men wanted for the gunboat service. ... Seamen, Ordinary Seamen ... will be Accepted. ... corner of South Water and ... JAMES D. SINCLAIR, Recruiting Officer.

AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS.

CASEY'S NEW INFANTRY TACTICS, ... Instruction, Exercises and Manœuvres of the Soldier, a Company, Line of Skirmishers, Battalion, Brigade, or Corps d'Armee, by BRIG.-GEN. CASEY, U. S. A. Three volumes, ... lithographed plates. $2.50.

War Department, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862. The System of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the Armies of the United States, whether Regular, Volunteer, or Militia, with the following exceptions: ... EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, 192 Broadway, New York.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS. $100 BOUNTY. ... able-bodied MEN wanted for this old and ... JOHN W. FRENCH, ... Infantry, Recruiting ...

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN HOSIERY, Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Hose, FINE RED AND BLACK YARNS.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, Men's Hoods, Scarfs, Nubias, Mittens, Sleeves, Leggings, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN YARNS, HAND-KNIT SCARFS, (our own importation.) MEN'S HALF HOSE, LADIES' RIBBED HOSIERY, NEW COMMENCED SLIPPERS, All at the lowest cash prices. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

Worsteds! Worsted Goods! Skirts! Corsets!!

The largest and cheapest stock of the above goods now on exhibition at 78 Lake Street. Ladies are invited to call. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of A. & J. McAULEY, Coopers, ... is this day dissolved. All having claims against the said firm will present them to the ..., and all debts due to the concern must be paid to the ... ALEXANDER McAULEY. Chicago, Nov. 21st, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between ... and W. H. Dole, under the name of W. H. Dole & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... Nov. 18th, 1862. W. H. DOLE. R. C. SWETT.

DISSOLUTION.—The Law firm of Hill & Norton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by ... at their old office, No. 35 Clark street, ... JAMES M. HILL, CHARLES A. NORTON.

JAMES M. HILL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office No. 35 Clark street, Chicago.

Broom Corn.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, ... STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements ... benefit of prices paid by ... EAST AND CANADA. ... RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water-st.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! FOURTH ANNUAL SALE. ... Oysters, 45 cents per can, are now ... daily at 119 Randolph street, WARRANTED. ... HENRY SANBORN.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! ... Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses ... We are now prepared to furnish Keg or Can Oysters ... M. T. AMES.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the first day thereof. ROBERT WALLACE, Executor. Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1862.

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Noah Sturtevant, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1862, being the first day thereof. CATHARINE STURTEVANT, C. M. HOLDEN, Administrators. Chicago, Oct. 15th, 1862.

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

300 HALF CHTS. TEAS—A full assortment of new crop Greens and ... all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c. ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arrived ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS. ... Palm Soap, ... boxes Chemical Soap, ... boxes Castile Soap, ... boxes Star Candles, 2,000 boxes Saleratus. In store and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st.

War Claims

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Chicago, Ill., 58 Dearborn st. ... soldier, seaman, widow or friend ... Quartermasters, Contract ... pension or prize money, ...

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, ... kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty ... Warrants promptly ... Fees $1.00. ... LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office ...

Financial.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, November 5th, 1862. Notice is hereby given that Auditor's Warrants ... on account of the "WAR FUND," Nos. 1 to ..., will be paid on presentation to this office ... 10th day of November, 1862. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, from ... LOW RATE OF INTEREST. J. H. DUNHAM.

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, ... Colt's, Prescott's and other ... TURNER & MITCHELL ...

EDWIN WOODS, (successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS. Powder and Shot, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Copying Fluid.

HOOVER'S VIOLET COPYING INK. ... other Copying Ink, ... several weeks ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the West Side, ... improvements ... balance on long time. ... PETER SHIMP, 107 State street.

FOR SALE—A Life Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A very desirable WATER LOT. REES & SLOCUM.

FOR SALE—A second-hand Express Wagon and Harness. Inquire at the ... corner of State and Twelfth streets. ...

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance, A first-class stock of Hardware, Stoves, Tin ... to the amount of $6,000 to $8,000 ... New York. Address Post Office Box ...

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. Owing to poor health I propose to sell my stock of Groceries and rent my Grocery stand. ... JOS. C. TOZIER, ...

FOR SALE—Distillery and Alcohol Works. The undersigned offer for sale the Distillery and alcohol works situated in the City of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, ... ROBERT BARTH, Post Office Box ...

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his first class Flouring Mill ... Macoupin County, Illinois. ... ROBERT ...

FOR SALE.—The very desirable First Class Iron Front Store, ... D. HORTON, No. 80 Randolph street.

FOR SALE. First-class Seven Octave Piano ... by J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—The Engine and Boilers now in operation at the Machine Shop of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, ... Apply to E. H. REES, Superintendent of Machinery ...

FOR SALE At $65 Each, Two New One Horse Tread Powers, Emery's Patent. Also, six of Ingersoll's Patent Hand Hay Presses. MANSFIELD & WHITING'S Improved Clover Hullers—will hull thirty bushels in ten hours. GEO. W. BRATTON, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Good Boiler, SIXTY-FIVE HORSE POWER. Can be seen in use. Apply at Culbertson's Grain Dryer. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement, Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Produces Larger Crops. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good Business Openings—Good Society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A Hardware and Stove establishment ... is offered for sale ... within 100 miles from Chicago. ... BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—A desirable residence, with ... grounds, on North Lasalle street, ... REES & SLOCUM, ...

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, which, for BEAUTY AND FINISH, Excels anything of the kind made in this country, with round bolts, silver-plated handles and ... proof locks. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We are prepared to RENDER Hogs, ... Pork Trimmings, Leaf Lard, Tallow ... on the most liberal terms, ...

A BETTER ARTICLE Than any other concern in the city, ... TURNER & MITCHELL ...

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, the independent Clairvoyant from Boston, ... No. 20 Madison street, ... gentlemen, 50 cents. ...

A GREAT BARGAIN.—I will sell my Dwelling House and grounds, ... L. C. P. FREER, 85 Randolph street. ... Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1862.

HONEY. A CHOICE ARTICLE. For sale on Commission by FRED. S. DAY, No. 30 Dearborn street.

SORGHUM.—The highest ... Dearborn street.

Merchant Tailors.

EBERHARDT & KLETT, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 196 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Having located in this city for the purpose of transacting a Merchant Tailoring Business, we respectfully invite our former Galena friends and the public of this city, to call and examine our stock. We have on hand a complete assortment of Over-Coating, Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the LATEST STYLES. We have also on hand a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Half Hose, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Collars, &c. The best of reference can be given. EBERHARDT & KLETT, No. 196 Lake street.

MERCHANT TAILORING. GEO. M'KEAND, 46 CLARK STREET.

I am in receipt of a large stock of LONDON AND PARIS COATINGS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Which will be made up in the LATEST STYLES! I GUARANTEE THE MOST Fashionable and Stylish Cut In the city. FURNISHING GOODS. I also keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS. UNIFORMS. I guarantee to supply the best fitting and best quality of OFFICER'S UNIFORMS to be found west of New York. GEO. McKEAND, MERCHANT TAILOR, 46 Clark Street, NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

WYANT & POWERS, DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Have just received a full stock of every variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap, GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT, Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

Leather & Shoe Findings

REMOVAL. HAYDEN, KAY & CO. Have removed to Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street, Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of Sadlery Hardware, —AND— CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing SPRINGS and AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c. Also a large assortment of Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and HARNESS LEATHER. All of which will be offered at Prices that will not be undersold. Agents for Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes. Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers. P. HAYDEN, New York. W. T. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

Medicine.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, CHEROKEE CURE.

AN UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by deviating from the course of Nature.

By the use of this "CURE" all improper discharges are removed.

Either sex contemplating marriage, should reflect that a sound mind and body are necessary to promote connubial happiness.

The listless, enervated youth, the over-worn man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness, will ALL find immediate and permanent relief from the use of this great INDIAN REMEDY.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid we would say;

Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!

It deals with disease as it exists, not only striking at the very seat and removing the causes upon which it depends, but it rebuilds the broken constitution, carrying life and health through every vein and WEAKENED ORGAN.

The "CHEROKEE CURE" is put up in a highly concentrated form—the dose only being from one-half to one teaspoonful, three times per day. One bottle rarely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter how long the disease may have existed.

It is safe and pleasant in taste, but immediate in action! IT CONTAINS NO MINERAL POISON, but is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, in the form of a delicious syrup.

For particulars, get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country; or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any one desiring the same, a full Treatise, in pamphlet form.

PRICE, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, No. 6 South Fourth Street, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

SMITH & DWYER, No. 94 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

Educational.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE—On the North Side. The best place for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. The most pleasant place to board near the city. Under the management of an experienced physician, who has had 12 years experience in the treatment of disease. Address for circular, Dr. J. B. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, Box 3126, Chicago.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill, WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with three Classes, Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, ... Cadets drill ... in Uniform. ... Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Lumber in this market, ... Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, ... Timber, Joists, &c. ... CHAS. A. WILLIAMS.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Adams M B mrs 2, Allen L A mrs, Ahern Mary, Abbott Mary C mrs, Anderson Harriet L, Anderson Anna mrs 3, Andrus Eveline mrs, Anderson Ellen miss, Andrus C B miss, Andrus C B miss, Austin Mort miss, Ashford Amy miss, Ayers George mrs, Auttermarcial E A miss

B

Banker Emma E miss, Baldwin H P mrs, Baker Delphine P miss, Barnes Harriet, Barker Betsy, Barth Maggie miss, Barney W J mrs, Bell Emma miss, Beare mrs, Beardsley Rosa miss, Bell Easter mrs, Beam Mary Ann mrs, Bessee Lucy miss, Bedford Mary Ann mrs, Benton L W mrs, Bennett Frank mrs, Beattie Bridget miss, Bidwell Louie miss, Billinger Amy mrs, Bloom Mary, Blessington Bridg miss, Blakeslee Susan N mrs, Blackburne H S mrs, Boggs Nellie miss, Boden Edward M mrs, Bodis Alice M mrs, Boulton Bridget miss, Bowers J mrs, Bond Mary J miss, Bowles Bridget miss, Boynton mrs, Boomer Mary mrs, Bowens Ellen mrs, Brainard Ira S mrs, Bradridge Elizabeth mrs, Brandolph Amelia miss, Broadwell Mag mrs 2, Bryelton William mrs, Bromley A misses, Briggs Hattie A miss, Brown Augusta miss, Brown Mary Ellen miss, Brown John James mrs, Brown M A miss, Bullard Calista E mrs, Ballard Charles mrs, Burdick Louisa mrs, Bushell mrs, Bush John mrs, Baker mrs

C

Calkins Allen C mrs, Cannaday Margaret miss, Campbell Mary A miss, Campbell Catherine mrs, Carson Cornelia mrs, Carter Amelia miss, Carver Eliza mrs, Chapman Minerva miss, Chaloner Emma J miss, Chase Harriet J mrs, Clifford Margaret, Clemens S G mrs, Clark Francis mrs, Clark Charles S mrs, Clark Olive miss, Clark Maria mrs, Clark Rosy mrs, Cobb George mrs, Coffman J F mrs, Coady Mary miss, Coleman E C mrs, Colby Eliza mrs, Corn Mary T miss, Cobble Katherine miss, Cole Fanny, Coran John mrs, Cook George mrs, Connell Honoria mrs, Connors Elizabeth, Covel C mrs, Coney Mary mrs, Capps Sarah mrs, Cornell Helen G mrs, Corbey Louise miss, Coyle Jane miss, Cornell Hannah A miss, Crane Caroline mrs, Crane Kate F miss, Crane Frank miss, Cranston Margaret miss, Cranuell E T mrs, Cross Kate S miss, Culigan Anne miss, Cuyler Margaret L miss, Curnel Mary miss, Curston Isaac mrs, Curran Jane mrs, Cunningham Eliza, Cunningham C miss 2

D

Dalton G A mrs, Dalley Catherine miss, Daly Margaret miss, Dana Jane mrs, Dana Caroline E miss, Dean Mahala J mrs, Dean M J mrs, Dean Hellen mrs, Dewitt Mary A, Denmark Lilly miss, Dewire Julia miss, Dennis Mary L mrs, Dickson A J mrs, Dezell Saml mrs, Dimock Rhoda miss, Dickinson Eliza mrs, Donegan Bridget miss, Donovan Daniel mrs, Donohoe Mary miss, Dolan Ann, Downer Annie E mrs, Drummond Annie miss, Downer Celestine M miss, Dow J L mrs 2, Darcy Susan miss, Dow J L mrs, Driscoll Julia miss, Dutton Maria miss, Dunlap Jennie mrs, Dybes Lizzie miss 2, Dupay Miss, Dunlap Maggie miss

E

Edwards E D mrs, Edwards Jennie C miss, Edson Cordelia mrs, Easterbrooks Kate mrs, Eastwood Sarah mrs, Eddy Carrie D miss, Egan Catherine, Eldred Lou miss, Elos Ann M, Everett Edward mrs, Emmons S E mrs, Emmons S mrs, Ewing Lucy

F

Fay M mrs, Fay Battie miss, Farwell E mrs, Fitzmoris Alice miss 2, Fisher F A miss, Fisher Mary A, Fowler Harriet mrs, Fowler Samuel mrs, Fowler Emma miss, Foberty Margaret miss, Foster Ann E mrs, Forrest W E mrs 2, French Laura J mrs, Frear Aaron H mrs, Fuller Gertrude miss, Fraser Lizzie miss, French H D mrs

G

Gardner Mittie E miss, Gardner Molly J mrs, Gardner Molly miss, Gardner Mollie E miss, Gates Lucy mrs, Gale Nellie mrs, Gale Harriet M miss, Gass Mary miss, Garvin Mary miss, Garrity John mrs, Geary Mary Ann, Gislow Caroline miss, Glaze Sallie miss, Gleason Fanny miss, Glennon Sarah, Garnee Delia E miss 2, Godfray Mattie miss, Goffmoram Josannor miss, Goodwin Rosanna miss, Goodlad Susanna mrs, Graham Kate mrs, Grayson mrs, Gray mrs, Gray Samina mrs, Griffin M miss, Griffin Martha J miss, Griffin Henry mrs, Green J C mrs, Greer R C mrs, Groves Georgia A miss, Gwennall John mrs

H

Hallack Euphemia, Halley Mary miss, Haight Eliza H miss, Hamblin Mary miss, Hamilton Mary Ann miss, Hanford Lottie mrs, Happer Mary J miss, Heart Susan miss, Harper L miss, Harris Angie miss, Harding Sarah D mrs, Hankin Sarah mrs, Hawley A C miss, Hayes Ellen mrs, Hazlett Anna miss, Hentine Lizzie miss, Healy Eliza G miss, Hennebery Johana mrs, Howard Harriet mrs, Hayward Libbie C miss, Hendricks Gennie mrs, Higgins Mary E mrs, Heffin Elsie miss, Hickey Mary A miss, Hodgett D B miss, Houghton Lewis T, Howe Thomas mrs, Horan Mary miss, Hopkins Horace mrs, Hoyt Kate mrs, Howell Anna M mrs, Howard Charlotte, Hubbard Mary miss, Hubbert L mrs, Hulbert C S mrs, Holbert H R mrs 2, Hunter Elle miss, Hull Freddie miss, Hutchinson Polly mrs

I

Ingalls Lizzie mrs, Irwin M M miss

J

Jackson Fannie miss 3, Jackson Anna W mrs, Jacobs Rachel miss, Jennings Fannie miss, Jennings Olive J, Jordan Virginia mrs, Jessup Marie miss, Jones Mary Ann mrs, Jones Lizzie F miss 3, Jones Martha mrs 2, Johnson mrs, Johnson Taylor mrs, Johnson Caroline Kaurs

K

Kearney Elizabeth miss, Kent J A mrs, Kenney mrs, Kennedy Lizzie M miss, Kirkuf E capt mrs, Kinne Francis miss, Kimball Louisa mrs, Kirkpatrick Cathrine mrs, Knowlton Agnes N mrs, Kirrivan Catharia miss, Kilea Maggie, Kean Lucinda mrs

L

Lake Mary mrs, Lawrence Minnie A mrs, Lamoreaux Mary mrs, Lawton Gertrude miss, Larabee C H mrs, Lewis J mrs, Lewis E M mrs, Lewis Kate P mrs, Lewis W A mrs, Lewis E L mrs, Leroy Emelia miss, Lee David S mrs, Leckie Wm mrs, Lovett Mary J mrs, Loomis James mrs, Loomis J G mrs, Long Ann, Loatwall Margaret miss, Lord Frederick A mrs, Lyons Alice mrs, Lyttle Emmet mrs, Lucas Nancy mrs

Mc's

McClure C C mrs, McCauly R B mrs, McCarthy mrs, McArthur Maria mrs, McCloy Mary Ann miss, McDonnell Alice miss, McDonald Jno mrs, McGregor Jane Miss, McGill Sarah L miss, McIntyre Harriet mrs 2, McKenna Mary miss, McLellan Morley, McLean C M mrs, McQueen Peter mrs, McNulty Winny mrs

M

Magill Josephine miss, Macqueen Helen miss, Mack Bridget miss, Manson Meggie miss, Marshall Nattie C miss, Mann Mary mrs, Melville John mrs, March Cornelia mrs, Marsh Nellie miss, Matenaid Eliza R mrs, Mather H mrs, Maynard Almyra mrs, Mason M E mrs, Mather Emily miss, Matteson Mary B miss, Matteson Ellen C mrs, Mayer Grace mrs, May Abby R mrs, Melendy Eunice S mrs, Mills Stephen H mrs, Miller Dorothea mrs, Moran Maria miss, Murphey Jane miss, Moran Bridget mrs, Moran Eliza mrs, Morris Rosey mrs, Morgan Libbie miss, Moore M M miss, Munn Ida mrs 3, Murphy Mary mrs, Murray Anna miss, Murphey Margaret C miss, Murphey Wm mrs, Moore Mary

N

Newman Hannah miss, Nellis Hattie L mrs, Nellis J mrs, Needham Sarah miss, Newberry Lucretia L mrs, Nolen Mary miss, Nichols Wm D mrs, Nugent R A mrs

O

Odell Pemelia miss, Olcutt Harriet A mrs, Olcutt Wm H mrs, Osborne Georgie S miss, O'Leary Eliza mrs, O'Keefe Mary, O'Leary Johanna mrs, O'Neal Bridget miss

P

Palmer E M mrs, Page Susan mrs, Patrick L F mrs, Paterson Martha J mrs, Perkins Mary miss, Peck Jas mrs, Paterson Marie A miss, Pitt Mary C mrs, Pierce Laura J miss, Percil Ellen miss, Pierce Susan widow, Potter Emma M miss, Pollock Lizzie miss

Q

Quilliman Bridget

R

Rascal Barbara mrs, Rankin Jane M miss 3, Rey Clarie mrs, Reynolds Elinor mrs, Reitnour Mary Ann 2, Redfield C S mrs, Reece Maria L mrs, Redmond Sarah, Ralls Margret mrs, Richardson D B mrs 2, Rich Edna E miss, Risdon Nellie mrs, Ritchard Mary mrs, Rice Henry mrs, Robbins Minnie, Rogers Sarah J, Roberts Hattie miss, Roberts Harriett S mrs, Rorke L F mrs, Rowley Eleanor miss, Rucker Susan M miss, Ruby Fannie miss, Ryder Emma mrs, Ryan Ann D, Ryan Ellen miss, Rose Chrestie

S

Saunders N A mrs, Scott Mary mrs, Scully Jas mrs, Scholty Libbie miss, Scribner Emma L miss, Shanahan Bridget, Sherwood Elizabeth mrs, Shiells Catherine, Shannon Mary A miss, Shelton Rebecca mrs, Shaughnessy Eliza, Simons Sarah E mrs, Simonds Louisa miss, Stone mrs, Sliverman Caroline miss, Skinner Sarah miss, Skinner S M miss, Silvey Helen mrs, Smith Maria L mrs, Smith Eliza mrs, Smith S mrs, Smyth Lizzie A miss, Smith Ellen miss, Spratt A mrs, Spooner Hattie miss, Skelly Maggie miss, Stevens Ellen M miss, Stewart Kittie B miss, Stewart K B miss, Stephenson Addie B mrs, Stephens Jane S miss, Stoutenburgh Geo W mrs, Stone Margaret mrs, Stuber Ann mrs, Stuber Dani mrs, Streeter Sarah miss, Stone Ezra miss, Strong Mary B miss, Sweet Mary H mrs, Swormstedt V B miss, Swift A J mrs

T

Taylor Low mrs, Talbot J mrs, Taggart Ellen miss, Tait John T mrs, Tarringer E L miss, Thayer Mary Jane miss, Thatcher Clara miss, Tefft Eliza mrs, Thompson E mrs, Thompson Charles mrs, Tevorney Maryland miss, Toner Susan Mary miss, Treat Frances C mrs, Towle Sarah A mrs, Todd Ellen mrs, Trout Sophia, Todd Claria miss, True Caroline M, Turnbull Sarah L miss

U

Updike Mary miss

V

Vail George A mrs, Vaughan E mrs, VanWyck F K mrs, VanMeegan A S mrs

W

Wight Bessie miss, Woodard Alice miss 2, Worth Lydia miss, Woodcock Asa mrs, Wilson Lizzie miss 2, Wilson Catherine E miss, Willmot Anna miss, Willmot Maggie miss, Wiltsee S S mrs, White mrs, White Nelly, White Clara A miss, White Asa S mrs, Whitaker M A mrs, Whelan Margaret miss, Walsh Bridget, Walsh Ann mrs, Walsh widow, Webb Josephine mrs, Wells Eliza mrs, Weed Amanda mrs, Watkins Jane miss, Warner Margaretha mrs, Warren C R mrs, Waldo Amanda miss, Walker mrs, Wadsworth Nellie M miss, Walter L mrs, Weaver L mrs

Y

Young Maggie miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

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Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield.

The whole property will positively be sold, without any reservation, to the highest bidder.

One-fourth of the amount of the purchases must be paid at the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the remainder.

The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par. Should any of the evidences of debt remain outstanding after the property is sold and paid for, they will of course be valueless; and the holders of certificates should have them all at the sales.

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FURS! FURS! FURS! LADIES' FURS, GENTS' FUR CAPS, Collars, Gauntlets, Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Buy where you can make the best selection at the lowest prices. Try 135 Lake street. I. C. MAYER. Great inducements to wholesale dealers.

NEW HAT, CAP and FUR STORE. H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO, Wholesale dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS, BUFFALO ROBES, AND BUCKSKIN GOODS. 37 Lake street and 43 Wabash ave. We are now receiving an entirely FRESH and carefully selected stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., &c., Which we will sell at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. Our stock will be kept full and complete, at all seasons by our resident partner in New York, who has had twenty three years experience in purchasing goods for our St. Louis house. Merchants buying for cash and who wish to make their money "TELL" will do well to give us a call. H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO. H. WHITTEMORE, New York. R. B. WHITTEMORE, St. Louis. JOHN F. CARTER, Chicago.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in this market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 152 Lake street. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS. AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c. Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 129 South Water-st, CHICAGO. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description. 157 South Water Street. 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY. HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

NEW WHOLESALE YANKEE NOTION HOUSE, At No. 37 ... and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (up-stairs.) We are opening a large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS, Drawers, Hoop Skirts, COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, THREADS, And Small Wares generally, WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH. City and Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine our stock. Sutlers' goods in great variety. JAMES M. STEVENS, Agent.

BARNUM BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Stock now in and very complete for the FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE, All of which are of our own IMPORTATION, and will be sold low to Cash and short time buyers. The attention of Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers Is respectfully solicited. No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific REMEDY FOR Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, AND FOR Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, OF BOTH SEXES, Arrising from Excesses, Or Habits of Dissipation, Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face

PALLID COUNTENANCE, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!! IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, Or in the Decline or Change of Life! See Symptoms above.

No Family Should be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &C. And it is certain to have the desired effect in Disease for which it is recommended. EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER Will accompany the Medicine. "PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE, "We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Junniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

AFFIDAVIT. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, or SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters for information H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations! HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE. Ask for Helmbold's. TAKE NO OTHER! Cut out the advertisement and send for it. The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to LORD & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENT DIRECTORS: MATTHEW LAFLIN, E. K. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron. GEO. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Elev. and Com. C. G. COOK, G. C. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers. S. D. BAGE, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House. J. C. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., American Express. F. D. GRAY, Gray, Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers. W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect. E. B. CARTER, Clerk Superior Court of Chicago. S. S. MORRIS, Ex-Judge Circuit Court. W. K. ACKMAN, Gen'l Superintendent Ill. C. R. R. G. M. WHEELER, Auditor G. & C. U. R. R.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: MILTON PARKER, M. D. J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.

ATTORNEYS: S. S. MORRIS .... JESSE B. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE: ERASTUS LYMAN, President. B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President. GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy. Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued. The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetual) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country. Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st. Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company can not be excelled, and is as safe and gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company. B. F. JOHNSON, Manager Branch Office.

HOME INSURANCE CO. Of New York,

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862	$1,585,679.46
Liabilities	$57,326.33

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS. Cash, balance in bank ...; Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate ...; Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities ...) ...; United States and other stocks ...; Real Estate ...; Interest due on 1st July, 1862, ...; Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July ...; Bills receivable, (for premiums on Inland risks) ...; Other property, miscellaneous items ...; Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office ...; Total ...

LIABILITIES. Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62, $57,... Due stockholders on account former dividends ...

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE Manhattan Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 1st, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York.
2d—The amount of its capital stock is $250,000.00
3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is 250,000.00

ASSETS.
1st—Cash on hand, and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents $12,864.90
2d—Real Estate ..... None.
3d—Bonds owned by the Company 15,223.00
4th—Debts due the Company secured by first liens on Real Estate, worth double the amount 288,000.00
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stocks and bonds .....
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums 20,163.75
7th—All other securities 11,777.75

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and due ..... None.
Losses adjusted and not due ..... None.
Losses unadjusted .....
Unclaimed dividends 2,065.00

WM. P. PALMER, President. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, January 31, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed the written instrument, duly signed by the President and James H. Stokes, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes (Hall & Co.) is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE Lafayette Fire Insurance Company OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York.
2d—The amount of its capital stock is $150,000.00
3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is 150,000.00

ASSETS.
1st—Cash on hand, and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents $9,387.31
2d—Real Estate unincumbered 10,000.00
3d—Bonds and stocks owned by the Com'y ..... None.
4th—Debts due the Company secured by first liens on Real Estate, worth double the amount .....
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stocks and bonds 130,582.00
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums 11,173.00
All other securities 15,507.38

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and due ..... None.
Losses adjusted and not due ..... None.
Losses unadjusted $2,388.20
Losses in suspense, awaiting proofs 2,500.00

TEUNIS J. BERGEN, President. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, February 28, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed the written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing L. C. Hall and J. H. Stokes, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him the said Agent, shall be taken and held as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said L. C. Hall and J. H. Stokes is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE Phœnix Fire Insurance Company Of Brooklyn, New York, January 1, 1862.

1st—The name of the Company is the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York.
2d—The amount of its capital stock is $200,000.00
3d—The amount of its capital stock paid up is 200,000.00

ASSETS.
1st—Cash on hand, and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents, and other houses $36,388.12
2d—Real Estate unincumbered 1,161.53
3d—Bonds and stocks owned by the Com'y 16,126.50
4th—Debts due the Company secured by liens on Real Estate .....
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Bank and other stock bonds 183,806.00
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums 37,325.00
7th—All other securities 11,826.00

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and due ..... None.
Losses adjusted and not due ..... None.
Losses unadjusted .....
All other claims against the Company ..... None.

Surplus, September 1st, 1862 ..... $113,717.66

STEPHEN CROWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.] Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, February 8, 1862.

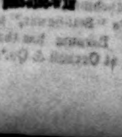
WHEREAS, The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes, (Hall & Co.) of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him the said Agent, shall be taken and held as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Lambert C. Hall and James H. Stokes (Hall & Co.) is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1862. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake street, Chicago.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Winter Arrangement—1862-3. Two Through Express Trains leave Chicago, from West Side Union Depot, as follows: 9:00 A. M.—Daily (except Sundays). 11:15 P. M.—Daily (except Saturdays). Trains arrive at Chicago at 6:30 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 3:30 P. M. ... C. H. ALLEN, General Superintendent. A. NEWMAN, Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, Nov. 23rd, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows: ... A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at ... ; Decatur at ...; Terre Haute ...; Cairo ...; Evansville ...; St. Louis ... On Saturdays a train will be run to Urbana, leaving Chicago at 4:15 p. m. Trains arrive at Chicago at ... Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points. For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains leave Chicago: ... Leave Wood Lawn: ... W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, 10:15 a. m. Night Express, 11:15 P. M. Joliet Accommodation, 4:30 p. m. Through Trains arrive at 5:40 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. Joliet Accommodation arrives at 9:15 a. m. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. On and after Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1862, trains will DEPART. 11:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Day Express for all points. 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Way Passenger, for Rockford, Beloit and Janesville. 11:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Night Passenger, for Janesville, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Green Bay. ARRIVE AT 6:45 P. M., Day Express. 10:10 P. M. Janesville Accommodation. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKESHORE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 16th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: 6:00 A. M.—MAIL, via Old Road, for Toledo and Detroit, connecting with Eastern Lines, daily (except Sundays). 6:00 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, via Old Air-Line, for Toledo and all points East, daily (except Sundays). 7:00 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS, for Toledo, Pittsburgh, Detroit and the East, daily (except Saturdays). Trains arrive in Chicago at 10:00 A. M., 10:00 P. M., and 11:00 P. M.

DETROIT LINE. Leave at 6:00 A. M., Mail, and 7:00 P. M., Express, via Adrian, connecting with Canadian Lines. Arrive in Chicago at 10:00 A. M., and 11:00 P. M. Luxurious Sleeping Cars on Night Trains run between Chicago and Cleveland, and Chicago and Detroit, without change. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. H. B. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 16th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 6:30 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at ... P. M., Suspension Bridge ... New York ... 6:45 P. M.—(Except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at ... ; Suspension Bridge ... ; New York ... Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago 6:30 A. M. Mail, 6:45 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 10:45 A. M. Fast Express, 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train. The 6:45 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Ag't. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 11:30 A. M., and 11:45 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at ... P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11 A. M. and ... P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at ... P. M., and arrives at Chicago at ... A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 9:00 a. m., and arrives at ... ; Night Express ... ; (Saturdays excepted); Night Express ... (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves ... and arrives at ... (Sundays excepted). C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 5:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays). ... P. M. Night Express. ... P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. Arrive at Chicago at 10:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 7 P. M. Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago. W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 16th, 1862, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. Trains leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago daily, as follows: 7:00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.) 6:30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.) Arrive at Cincinnati at 7:45 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Richmond for Dayton, Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Xenia, Columbus, and ... Connections at Cincinnati for Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Tickets for sale at all the principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House). JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind. CHAS. HOLLOWAY, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago. SAM A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

1862. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

355 Miles Double Track, (with its connections) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (365 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES. Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, Madison, Indiana. J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Cairo, Ill. ... & CO., St. Louis, Mo. ... Gallipolis, Ohio. ... Marietta, Ohio. ... Portsmouth, Ohio. ... JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio. JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky. ... Cleveland, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the best Avenue for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York, (via Allentown,) and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 10th, 1862, trains will leave West Side Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, at 9 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. for ... Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, and ... ; Fulton, Clinton, ... ; 4:00 P. M. for ... ; Geneva ... ; 11:30 P. M. ... ; Sleeping Cars on night trains ... G. H. WHEELER, Gen. Superintendent.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE ALARM BELL.—Chief Engineer Harris states that the new bell is on its way from Troy, and that it will probably arrive and be in place this week.

TO THE POINT.—The attention of those interested, is called to the advertisement of "J. J. G." in another column. The advertiser is highly recommended for the position he seeks.

TO THE LADIES.—MRS. L. A. Lee will open choice styles of millinery at her rooms, 162 Lake street, (up stairs,) on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, to which she invites the attention of all her friends and patrons.

GEN. WHITE AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—We are informed that Gen. Julius White visited Camp Douglas on Saturday and was heartily welcomed by the officers and men now there. The General responded in an appropriate manner.

FOR ROSE HILL.—Parties desiring to visit Rose Hill will be interested by the announcement in another column of a special train from the Milwaukee depot this afternoon, probably the last special train of the present season.

NEW BOOK BY WINTHROP.—The "Canoe and Saddle," by Theo. Winthrop; "Post's Journal," by Bayard Taylor, a new book, and a fresh supply of music. Harland's "Meriam" are among the late arrivals at Walsh's, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY.—Our readers will see by the advertisement which appears elsewhere, that the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will hold their annual dinner at the Briggs House on Monday, Dec. 1. The toast of "Old Scotia" always have a good time on those occasions.

SKATING—PRICE OF TICKETS.—We are requested to say that the price of tickets to the Central and Washington Skating parks will not be increased over the amount fixed last year. While these figures are not onerous upon the purchaser, they are, at the same time as low as a regard to the expense attending the management of the parks will admit.

CONTRACTS FOR FURNISHING BREAD.—The contracts for furnishing hard bread to the army of the Cumberland were let at Louisville on wednesday last. Among the successful bidders were O. Kendall & Sons, and the Mechanical Bakery, of this city—the former to furnish 200,000 pounds at $4.90 and the latter 250,000 at same price.

FIRE.—The alarm which was sounded about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, emanated from the mill of Farington & Sorenson, on the corner of South Water and Wells streets. The only damage was the burning of a coil of rope and a barrel of twine. The fire probably originated from a stove near which the twine was standing.

MAGAZINES, MAGAZINES.—Now is the time to subscribe. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, are taking subscriptions at the old rates, $2.25 per year for Harper, Atlantic, Godey, Continental and Knickerbocker, notwithstanding the raise in publishers' prices. They also have on hand a very large assortment of diaries for 1863—a very desirable article for every soldier going away to the army.

MURDOCK THE TRAGEDIAN.—The readers of the TRIBUNE will be glad to learn that the Young Men's Association have, with their usual good taste in such matters, engaged Mr. James E. Murdock, the celebrated Tragedian, to give one of his popular readings on Friday evening next at Bryan Hall. Dramatic and poetic selections of superior merit will be found among the selections.

SIXTY TRAINS A DAY!—Some idea of the business transacted by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and Galena Union railroads may be inferred from the fact that on that portion of the latter road, east of the Galena Junction, on which the trains of the former road also pass, there are thirty trains daily each way, or sixty trains passing that point every twenty-four hours.

THANKSGIVING.—On Thursday next, the good people of Illinois, together with those in all the loyal States, will forgo all business pursuits and honor the day as one of genuine thanksgiving. That we have many blessings yet left to us for which we should be truly thankful there can be no doubt. Let there be an old fashioned observance of the day, and don't forget the turkeys and chicken "fixins."

STILL EXPANDING.—Messrs. Bryant & Stratton are still adding "links" to their great chain of Commercial Colleges. On Monday evening, they inaugurate a new college at Toronto, Canada West, under very favorable auspices. He (such a host) Blackstaffe gives a lecture at the opening. This is the eleventh college of the "chain." We congratulate our Canadian neighbors on this valuable acquisition to the Province.

BOARD OF TRADE WEIGHMASTER.—At a meeting of the directors on Friday evening, James McNair was appointed "Chief Weighmaster," an appointment long needed. Mr. McNair is well known to the business men of Chicago, and fully competent to fill the place. His order book will be on 'Change daily at Table No. 11, and his orders left at his office No. 218 South Water street corner of Wells, will be promptly attended to.

IRISH LEGION.—An election was held on Friday for a Colonel of the 90th regiment (Irish Legion), which resulted in the choice of Lieutenant Colonel O'Meara for that position. Colonel O'Meara is a good disciplinarian and an indefatigable worker, possessing the necessary qualities to command the brave boys of which the Legion is composed. We learn that the regiment will leave here for Cairo to-day or to-morrow.

☞ We have heard of the man who started a grocery store with two papers of tobacco, and requested a purchaser not to buy both as it would break his assortment. This could not have been said yesterday when a gentleman from Michigan called into Bamford & Baldwin's, No. 13 Lake street, and on ascertaining that they were selling their bound books at less than half price, bought over two hundred volumes. On the contrary they have plenty more to sell at less than fifty cents on the dollar of their value.

ACCIDENT.—A lady boarding at the Stewart House, whose name our reporter could not learn, while out shopping on Saturday afternoon stepped on an apple core in front of Stryker & Co's dry goods store, and slipping fell heavily upon the side walk. Her head came in contact with the iron steps leading to the store, cutting her face and otherwise causing serious injury. She was taken up in an insensible condition and carried to the Stewart House where she now lies under the care of Dr. Hayes.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—A guardian's sale of lots belonging to the estate of A. Campbell, deceased, was held on Saturday afternoon at the north door of the Court House, by W. A. Butters & Co. Twenty-four lots in block 55, section 7, (on Park Avenue, fronting south, second block east of city limits,) were sold at prices varying from $183 to $250 per lot. The terms were one-fourth down, the balance in one, two, and three years. The bids were not satisfactory as to amount, and after selling the number mentioned above, the remainder were withdrawn.

AFFECTING SCENE.—The two daughters of Hopp, the wife murderer now in jail, visited him in his cell on Saturday morning. They are respectively eighteen and twenty-two years of age. Although the interview lasted more than an hour, the daughters and the erring father were too much effected to speak a word. The murder for which Hopps is impersonated was entirely unprovoked, the victim being a peaceable, kind-hearted woman and an unexceptionable wife. It is understood that a plea of insanity will be entered by the prisoner's counsel, which we hope for the sake of our common humanity may be fully sustained.

"A TAP" OF FEDERAL MONEY."—Such is the legend Musson, the stationer at 146 Lake street, has endorsed upon a large gilt frame, enclosing a motley assortment of what is really federal money. It seems that Musson has just returned from an extensive business tour at the East and "took" all kinds of "shin plasters" that was offered him. On taking an account of stock on his return, the contents of his wallet are a curiosity. Shinplasters, big and little, checks from half a dime upwards, car tickets, wheelbarrow tickets, bread tickets, beer tickets, soup tickets; the little issues of little towns, damaged postage stamps "without no gum onto 'em." Musson turned them all out and has set them up for a specimen of what money may become if left to itself in these perilous times. A dozen curd describes the specimen] quotation, "He who steals my purse steals trash." The Historical Society will fall in love with Musson's exhibit of our diluted currency.

A Terrible Accident.—Yesterday morning, Several well known residents of this city, were called upon to identify by a last, well known, gentleman, the remains of a man who represented himself as the agent for certain government contractors, who were anxious to procure a lot of fine horses for the use of the Elgin Battery, now at Camp Douglas. He desired to negotiate for a number of superior animals owned by the gentlemen referred to, and as he offered handsome figures, a bargain in each case was very soon concluded. A regular bill of sale, conditioned upon the payment of money within a specified time, was then drawn up to which the parties appended their names. Having thus obtained their signatures, he drew some four or five notes at short date, and for small sums, and deliberately appended to them the names of his victims. Upon the presence that he was a collecting agent for a New York House, and was desirous of leaving the city without delay, he, on Friday, succeeded in inducing a Clark street boarder to cash the forged paper, of course, at a large share. The parties whose names he had forged being perfectly responsible, he had but little difficulty in accomplishing this part of the premeditated swindle. Yesterday the fraud was detected, and though every effort was made by those interested to keep the whole affair quiet, the facts soon leaked out and became the common topic of conversation. The whole amount of the forgery is less than $400. The forger is of middle age, black beard of a few day's growth, and has black eyes. He was dressed in a dark suit of clothes, with soft hat and patent leather boots. He will doubtless attempt to p rpetrate the same act in other places West, as we are informed he is supposed to have been guilty of similar operations eastward.

The Chicago Boys at Columbus, Ky.

Ald. J. Hoyt has just returned from a visit of several days to the 1st Board of Trade Regiment, at Columbus, Ky. He reports the boys all well and in excellent spirits, but "spoiling for a fight." Capt. I. H. Williams, formerly of this city, is Provost Marshal, and during his term of office has inaugurated many needed improvements. He is a sort of a benefactor, and that his efforts are appreciated is evidenced by the fact that he was a few days since made the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $600. This magnificent gift was presented by the citizens of Columbus, and the officers of the army stationed there, through Ald. Hoyt.

The usual felicitous speeches were made upon the occasion. Capt. Williams has established a "Soldiers' Home" at the old Buchanan House, where the sick and wounded men can be comfortably provided for; a substantial market of which T. H. Hyde, also an Chicagoan, is clerk, and a Police Court at which the Captain presides daily. He has also under his charge a public school and a Sabbath school. A negro brigade numbering over 700, has been organized, and with this force the streets are now being handsomely graded. On the whole the Chicago boys have made a favorable impression at Columbus, and have proven themselves of great benefit to that city. Brig. Gen. Davies is in command of the forces stationed there, and Major E. B. Smith, formerly of Kane county, is Post Commandant.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany's Lecture.

As was stated in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, the pressure upon our columns was so great as to preclude its publication, at that time, of any other than a paragraph or two of the eloquent effort of Rev. Dr. Tiffany on Tuesday night. We print below such a synopsis as will give the reader some idea of the high character of the production.

The subject was "Work and its Worth—the Social Problem of Labor." He presented work as the condition of life, and consequently a virtue. Society is organized about the idea of property, or the product of the application of sinew and skill to the raw materials. Men are ranged by this idea into three classes.

1st. Those who LIVE without work, whom God tolerates.

2d. Those who *live* by work whom God loves; and

3d. Those who DIE without work, whom God pities.

The laboring, producing, manufacturing, thinking classes, are the backbone of society. They are the strength of a nation. They are the energy of civilization. They are the *true* embodiment of humanity, and consequently are *the men*.

A people's wealth is not its acres, not its cities, not its monuments, not its palaces, but *its men, its working millions*. And the people which could command the most willing industry must be the most prosperous, the most peaceful, the most powerful, and from one the most permanent. The application to the present fearful contest was earnest, logical, conclusive and resistless. The strength of the North is here, in the willing, loyal patriotism, in the truth and God. The strength of the South is pride, indolence, oppression and unwilling labor. The North is fighting like a virtue or a law, and is enduring and must ultimately conquer. The South is fighting like a passion or a spasm: the effort is only temporary, and must sooner or later fail.

The speaker's strokes at slavery were scathing and withering. He quoted with a burst of the great wrongs which characterize the peculiar institution, and from an experience ripened by years of study, showed its antagonisms in their further exertions to please. Let the patrons of the drama see to it that their favorites are not overlooked when their benefits are announced. Miss Hosmer presents two excellent pieces—tragedy and comedy—for which we refer our readers to the advertisement, to be found in the proper column.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO—THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS.—In the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of Friday, we find the following suggestive item:

ON YOUR GUARD.—We are informed, on good authority, that some of the paroled prisoners at Chicago have been allowed through the connivance of some of the officers, to leave there for this State, where they are offering themselves as substitutes, having received the substitutes money know they will be released in a few days and come back again to Chicago. If there is such a game on foot, it will be well for drafted men to be on their guard.

That statement is mixed, especially the "connivance of officers." It is true, however, that very many substitutes have been procured in this city for Wisconsiners who have an intense desire to remain at home. Illinois has filled her quotas, has an excess of over 10,000, and can easily help her neighbors in the way of substitutes.

A CHICAGO MAN GARROTED AND ROBBED OF $1,100 IN DETROIT.—The Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* of Friday has the following:

About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Mr. Geo. Treviot of Chicago, fell into the hands of some villains while proceeding down Fort street. He had observed two men walking behind him, but he supposed it was by accident that they were going in the same direction. When near the corner of Wayne street, however, they caught him from behind, shut off his wind, relieved him of about $1,100 in "green backs" and bank notes, and went on their way rejoicing. About ten minutes later, as he supposes, he found himself reposing in the gutter, when he awoke to consciousness of his misfortune. Finding, by inquiries that no one knew anything of the robbery, he put down $1,100 to profit and loss and left for Chicago by the earliest train.

The Illinois St. Andrew's Society and Its Chairman.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The unkind and very unjust attack upon the St. Andrew's Society and its members, which appeared in your columns yesterday over the signature of "Scotchman," call for but a word in reply.

Had "Scotchman" taken the trouble to read the proceedings of the annual meeting, to which he refers, he would have discovered (what seems to have escaped his observation) that the Committee was appointed to solicit aid for the charitable purposes of the society, from Scotsmen who were not members of the society, and whose, contributions, therefore, to that praiseworthy object, could in no manner interfere with or diminish our charitable fund, which is intended solely for use here.

Of the wanton spirit displayed in "Scotchman's" effusion, it is not worth while to speak. All right minded men must condemn it. To the object of his attacks, it is harmless. That body will pursue its course of usefulness quietly and unobtrusively, as heretofore, undisturbed by such assaults.

In taking leave of your fit-tempered correspondent, however, I take the liberty of suggesting to him, that before his next appearance as a newspaper writer, it might not be amiss for him to endeavor to acquire some slight idea of the history of his native country, (and probably boy of ten years old can give it to him) and he will thus avoid such an exposure as his abandonable ignorance as he has displayed by calling Scotland a "dependency of any other country" or otherwise.

For the honor of my countrymen, I must be allowed to doubt that any native of Scotland could be guilty of such a blunder. A name is easily assumed—Scotsmen are generally better informed on these subjects.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HARVEY,
Post'r Ill. St. Andrews Society.

The Flag Taken by Bolton's Battery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Capt. Nelson Bolton in his letter says that his battery was the only one that had taken a flag from the rebels. Company A, Chicago Light Artillery captured one in or near Memphis when they landed there some months ago, and sent it to Chicago, where it can be seen at any time in the armory.

Yours truly, JOHN T. WILSON.

Contested Election of Town Officers at Lake Calumet.

On the 10th instant the case of William H. Stickney et al. setting the right of Owen Dougherty to hold the office of Justice of the Peace of said township, and the latter contesting the right of Edward Kehoe to hold said office; also of Henry Kaufman, Peter Peterson and John Hellinger, claiming the right of three other persons to hold the office of Constable, came up before Thomas B. Brown, Calvin DeWolf and James B. Bradwell, Esqrs., the Justices of the Peace, selected according to law, to try said cases of contested election. After a careful investigation the Board announced, decided that Messrs. Stickney and Atwater were elected Justices of the Peace for said Town, and Henry Kaufman, Peter Peterson and John Hellinger were elected Constables at the last election. Also that Frederick Green was elected Assistant Supervisor, and gave the above named successful parties, certificates of their election.

The case of Henry Johns against John Quinn, (the old Town Clerk,) had been postponed for ten days on account of the necessary absence of T. B. Brown, Esq., one of said Justices forming said Board.

JUSTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad line changes time to-day. See advertisement.

The Chicago and Rock Island road also change their time as per advertisement.

☞ The sale of the rich, rare and valuable Chinese and Japanese Goods continues on Monday at 10 o'clock, at 2, and evening at 7, in the rooms of Wm. A. Butters & Co.

☞ Letters and small packages for the Board of Trade Battery and 88th regiment will be received up to 10 o'clock Monday morning, NOV. 24th, at 216 South Water st.

☞ The hair dressing saloons of this city are hereafter to close at 8 o'clock, excepting on Saturday evenings.

☞ The Graceland Cemetery time table is advertised in another column.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY REGIMENT.—By the order of the War Department, concurred in by the Governor of this State, *four* new companies are to be added to the 12th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, now in the field with the army of the Potomac. Persons qualified and desirous to enter the military service, are requested to call on me at the Sherman House, Chicago, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the raising of one or more of these companies. The best inducements will be given.
Colonel 12th Illinois Cavalry.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending November 22, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, apothecary, and pharmaceutist, No 39 West Randolph, corner canal street:

	7 A. M	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	30	45	40
Monday,	40	48	41
Tuesday,	41	50	45
Wednesday,	43	53	49
Thursday,	37	47	37
Friday,	30	41	39
Saturday,	30	41	39

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, 29 Customhouse street, New Orleans, La., established in 1820, is now permanently located at 65 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James comes here with the strongest recommendations from the medical faculty and the almost entire press of the South, and he has been and practicing medicine there long enough to be specially take place." As the subject is one in which the entire grain dealing portion of the community, as well as the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad have an interest, I am in hopes some person more fully conversant with the previous bidings of this Board than the writer is, will make public any double dealing that may have previously occurred in the manner of selecting tenants by the Board of Directors. If common report is to be credited, it would seem that the last lease prior to the present occupants was granted by the Directors in a good private landlord would be likely to treat a prompt paying tenant. It seems to be admitted that the losses of 1861 was paying a fair rent for the Elevator, and a good round dividend on the investment on the same, notwithstanding. Certainly the grain dealers had as little fault to find with the management of the business of that house as of any North Side Elevator. The Directors of the railroad company, however, chose to advertise for proposals for its lease for the season of 1862. The then were put in his bid at something over the rent he was then paying, and as the Directors in their advertisement for bids reserved the right to reject any bid that might be made, he, (as I understand) in making his bid, proposed to negotiate with other financial speculation, the parties do not regret their want of success in securing the elevator, but they do think an opportunity has been lost of securing a good, responsible Warehousing Company, and one that would be likely to relieve the trade of its lack of confidence in warehouse management.

COMMISSION.

Seeds in New York.

On the 19th clover seed was sold at 10¼c. Flax was in demand at $3 00

Provisions and Hogs in St. Louis.

The *Democrat* of yesterday quotes sales of 100,000 lbs country clear sides, part packed, at 5¾c. The same paper says: "Our packers are waiting for cold weather to begin killing. Some contracts for early delivery have been made. The price for heavy hogs is about 4¾@

Salt.

In New York on the 19th, cargo of 450 tons Liverpool fine sold at $21 per ton, and 200 tons in bulk at $21 50. Turk's Island was in demand at at 32c per bu—holders asking 35c.

At St. Louis on the 20th, sack salt was sold $2.90 and barrel salt at $4.50@4 75.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—Nov. 20.

Received, 36,218 bu; shipped, 79,060 bu. No. 1 was sold at 90c, and No. 2 at 84@87c. Freights were 15c to Buffalo.

Philadelphia Seed Market—Nov. 20.

Clover was very active, with sales of 700 bushels at $6 12½@6 37½—principally $6 25. Timothy steady $2 25@3 50. Flax in demand at $2 75.

Sugars in New Orleans.

The first instalment of the new sugar crop was received in New Orleans on the 20th ult. The prospects are not favorable for saving any considerable proportion of it, though if the usual force of negroes was available, the largest crop ever raised in the State would be secured this season. The *Picayune* of the 21st ult. says:

Fine and propitious weather for a grinding season; but planters have, in nine cases out of ten, literally stood still, as it were, and see their crops go to ruin. The negroes have been so turbulent and insubordinate during the season that no work has been secured, and there being no coal on hand, there are none of the usual requirements for taking off a crop of cane available.

There is an abundance of negroes, but planters feel themselves in the predicament of the Irishman in the old Indictment who, with water all around, had "not a drop to drink."

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, at New Orleans, writes as follows:

Sugar is coming in more freely, and in a few weeks we may expect a liberal supply from Bayou Lafourche and the adjacent parts. The new crop is being made on plantations near the city, and with that and the balance of the old crop yet in the country, the receipts will soon be large. Several hhds. of sugar and 7,000 bris. of molasses has been received during the last five days.

Freight on sugar has gone up the last few days. Some ships which have partly filled up at $4 00 for sugar and $5 00 for molasses, are now asking $10.00 for sugar and $3 00 for molasses.

Cincinnati Hog and Provision Market.

The *Gazette* of yesterday reviews the market as follows:

The weather having become favorable for pork packing, business in the line of killing was quite active to-day. The number slaughtered during the last twenty-four hours falls but little short of 20,000 head. The receipts to-day were 4,600 head, and the number to be packed this evening is about 10 000. The market continues dull. Packers take a discouraging view of matters, and buy sparingly, while sellers are getting some what anxious to realize at $4 85@4 90. This is the range of prices, but the market is decidedly dull. Mess pork is not wanted. Lard was inquired for, and city brands were taken freely at $10 75; holders are generally asking $11 00. Some sales were sold to New York to-day at $11 25@ 11 37. We noticed a moderate demand for green hams and shoulders, but it passed into the hands of speculators. We did not hear of a sale of bacon. Lard was dull at 9½c for prime tierce.

Salt Inspection.

The quantity of salt inspected on the Salt Springs Reservation, for the week ending Nov. 21, 1862, was as follows:

	Bushels.
Syracuse, District No. 1	66,147
Salina, " " 2	193,606
Liverpool, " " 4	68,000
Geddes, " " 4	75,376
Total	403,129
Total from Jan 1 to Nov. 15	8,000,730
Same time in 1861	6,634,926
Increase over last year	1,430,804

Syracuse Journal.

Allegheny Live Stock Market—Nov. 20.

The market for Beef Cattle was quiet—with sales at $4 00@5 85. With regard to Hogs the *Pittsburgh Commercial* reports as follows:

The chief stock still continues to arrive quite freely. There has been a fair demand during the week, and about 4,000 sold at prices ranging from $3 75@4 00 for fair to prime. The warm and damp weather has a tendency to check the trade in some measure. Packers have been in the market, but weighs only to the scale, and the delivery at 9½c. Butter selling at 30@32c for Ohio; 28@35c for state. Cheese very firm at 12@13c.

GROCERIES.—Sugar again firm and in moderate request. Sales 250 hhds. New Orleans at 10½@ 10¾c, and by auction 100 hhds. New Orleans at 10¾@ 11 10c and 100 bags refined do. at 11½@12c. Molasses quiet; sales 250 bris. and 200 hfbls. New Orleans at 47½@50½c, and 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 50@52c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Market unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 2,200 bu. No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 07½. Corn quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS.—To New York: wheat 16c; Corn 14c; to New York.

ARRIVED—Sch. Iowa, flour; 21,000 bu. wheat; 25,000 bu. corn; 25,000 bu. barley; 1,200 bu. rye; 2,000 bu. peas.

EXPORTS—3,226 bris. flour; 27,000 bu. wheat; 1,500 bu. corn; 1,500 bu. peas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Nov. 22.

Prop Sun, Jones, Collingwood, 113 m lumber, 121 tons iron.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, 145 tns iron, 1,800 bbls salt.
Prop J W Backus, Chamberlin, Houghton, 180 tons iron.
Prop Jno Sherman, Goldsmith, Collingwood, 1,382 ties rail.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo, 100 m lumber, 450 tons coal.
Brig Northumberland, Mattoon, Collingwood, 100 M shingles.
Brig Algowar, Douglas, Oconto, 120 m lumber.
Brig Ontario, Bray, McGay, Goderich, 76 oak wood.
Schr Tecumseh, Merrihew, Goderich, 250 cords wood.
Schr H Bates, Ingraham, Ft Colborne, ballast.
Schr Vanderbilt, Mosley, Buffalo, 70 m lumber, 85 empty barrels.
Schr Flathead Anderson, Racine, 30,000 brick.
Schr Oneida, Anderson, Sheboygan, 24,000 brick, 200 empty barrels.
Schr Highland, Burke, Muskegon, 2 m lumber, 225 m shingles, 25½ m lath.

Prop Bay State, Gallagher, Buffalo, 1,000 bbls salt.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bbls flour.
Bark R. C. L. Moore, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat.
Bark D. Cornwell, McDermont, Port Colborne, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Masepqa, Burke, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Surprise, Lindgreen, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Flying Cloud, Borland, Ogdensburg, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Thomas Simms, Reed, Cape Vincent, 6,500 bu wheat, 7,000 bu corn.
Schr S. E. Fairchild, Brayman, Oswego, 18,500 bu wheat.
Schr Kate Richmond, Shields, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 1,893 bu wheat, 1,000 bu corn, 200 bags feed.
Schr Twin Sisters, Rice, Port Colborne, 3,000 bu wheat.

CLEARED.....November 22.

Prop Plymouth, Dickinson, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn, 9,000 bris flour.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 2,500 bris flour.
Bark R. C. L. Moore, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat.
Bark D. Cornwell, McDermont, Port Colborne, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Masepqa, Burke, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Surprise, Lindgreen, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Flying Cloud, Borland, Ogdensburg, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Thomas Simms, Reed, Cape Vincent, 6,500 bu wheat, 7,000 bu corn.
Schr S. E. Fairchild, Brayman, Oswego, 18,500 bu wheat.
Schr Kate Richmond, Shields, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 1,893 bu wheat, 1,000 bu corn, 200 bags feed.
Schr Twin Sisters, Rice, Port Colborne, 3,000 bu wheat.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT

DETROIT, Nov. 22, 1862.

Up—Schrs. Kanter, Reciprocity, Scout, Sherbird.

Down—Prop. Iowa; schr. Carrington.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....November 21.

Clarisch, Morris, 9,500 bu corn, 920 bu oats, 474 bu rye.
Maria, Kankakee, 1,000 bu wheat, 7,000 bu oats, 500 bu rye.
Lockport, Lockport, 700 bris flour.

CLEARED.....November 21.

Charlie, LaSalle, 100,000 ft lumber.
Morris, LaSalle, 23,064 ft lumber, 153,000 shingles, 30,000 lath.
Utah, LaSalle, 71,362 ft lumber, 23,000 shingles, 500 bris salt.

Miscellaneous.

Fire Place Heaters.

Call and see one in operation at our Store.

They are designed to heat several rooms, and are superior to all Portable Furnaces.

EXAMINE THE

CRUSADER,

A first class Cooking Stove, for Coal,

And sold several dollars less than other stoves of like finish.

WE ALSO KEEP THE

BRILLIANT,

A superior Hard Coal Parlor Stove,

And all other articles usually kept in Hardware and Stove Stores in this line.

PRICKETT & DRYSDALE,
No227 2429 1w 150 State street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed

Messrs, Hoyt, Peirce & Co.,

Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,

FREIGHT ADDED.

A. M. BININGER & CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices. Bright added. 500 cases Bininger's London Dock gin.
500 cases Bininger's Old Tom gin.
500 cases Bininger's Cordial gin in qts. and qts.
500 cases Bininger's Genuine Cognac Brandy, pts & qts.
500 cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
500 cases Bininger's Old Tuscan Rye.
500 cases Bininger's Wheat Whiskey.
500 cases Bininger's Wine Bitters.
500 cases Bininger's Aromatic Schnapps.
100 cases Mixed Brandy and Raspberry Brandy.
100 cases Old Jamaica Rum.
100 cases California Wines.
100 baskets Piper Heidsieck Champagne.
50 cases Clarets.
50 doz. Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial.
50 doz. Stone Jugs Sloe Gin.
500 doz. London Porter.
25 cks. Arrack.
25 cks. French Brandy.
50 pipes Rectified Gin, (favorite brands.)
500 bris. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
50 bris. Old Monongahela Rye Whisky.
50 bris. Dark Liverpool Rum, 1854.
50 bris. Light Demerara Rum.
50 bris. Cherry Brandy.
50 bris. Peppermint and Irish Whisky.
10 puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
50 packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.
All the above goods are of the

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,

Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold proportionately low.

HOYT, PEIRCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.

P.S.—Druggists are particularly invited to call on examination of our stock. oct25-ym-3m

$5,000 Challenge.

NEW FURNACE.

PERCIVAL'S AIR HEATING AND RADIATING FURNACE AND RADIATOR, PATENTED MAY 28, 1861, for burning ANTHRACITE OF BITUMINOUS COAL.

The subscribers are now prepared to furnish their customers with two grates in their new FURNACE. All those in want of Furnaces for heating Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches or Public Buildings, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as our Furnaces are the most durable and economical in use, and are bound to supersede all other Furnaces in healthy, economy and durability.

The subscribers challenge the world to produce a Furnace that will excel the buildings that will supersede the BRECHER FURNACE.

BRECHER & PARKER,
oct25-ym2m 100 Madison street.

HERRING'S SAFES IN MICHIGAN.

FROM THE FIRE AT BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN, Mich., Nov. 7th, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., 40 Sliate street, Chicago:

GENTS.—Our Store, which was a three-story and basement brick building, was totally destroyed by the recent large fire which consumed most of the business portion of our town, on the 31st of October last. We had two of your FIRE-PROOF SAFES in use, which were subjected to the intense heat for about 36 hours. One of them we have had eight years, and its contents are as perfect as before the fire; the other we have had three years; it is one of your HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. The outside of both safes was red hot, and the iron wheels are partially melted off, yet the books and papers in both safes are perfectly well and will be preserved. They are the FASTEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They do not ravel. Their motion is the wonder of all, because of its combined SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a rapidly increasing demand, profitable and permanent employment is offered. For circulars or sample of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Post Office Box 328,
Saturday, 124 Lake street. oct-ym-3m

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable to the people are proving that the glowing representations are not worth.

That it is necessary and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINES of known practical utility.

There are 98,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE in a LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 40 to 100 per cent. can be easily made by clubbing in the purchase.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world that will fell, cord, bind, hem, stitch, TUCK and GATHER and SEW at the same time.

GEO. B. CHETWYNDE,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Circular may be had on application, or by personal call.

Sewing Machines.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE

Made upon different principles from any other machine, makes the only perfect LOCK STITCH alike on both sides, RUNS and POSITIVE FEED, all of which combine to make it the most desirable machine in the market. Either or all can be produced while the machine is in motion.

They have the ADVERSELLER FEED motion which enables the operator to have the power to carry either way, or to change the direction of the work without stopping the machine, together with making a long and a short stitch, in the same seam by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. They are not springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They run as light, as easy, as noiseless as the finest machine in the country.

They are the FASTEST SEWING in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They do not ravel. Their motion is the wonder of all, because of its combined SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a rapidly increasing demand, profitable and permanent employment is offered. For circulars or sample of work, address

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GEO. B. CHETWYNDE,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Circular may be had on application, or by personal call.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.

The undersigned publishers of Chicago daily papers have mutually agreed to charge hereafter, the prices below specified for the several editions of their respective journals. In consequence of the growing scarcity of cotton rags, which paper has materially advanced in price, and is still rising. The material in prize, and is still rising. The material for profits heretofore enjoyed, is consumed by this advance in "print." Other items entering into the cost of publication have also advanced, very considerably.

The undersigned discover that an adherence to old subscription rates will occasion serious loss and eventual ruin of their business. They might go on awhile by straining their capital, but prudence forbids, and a fair-minded public would not and do not desire it. The publishers of all daily newspapers, East as well as West, will be forced to put up their subscription rates or suspend their publications. They are generally preparing to take the former course.

The advance of rates received upon barely covers the increasing cost of publication, and serves the increasing cost of publication, and serves the increasing cost of publication, and we pledge ourselves to return to the old standard of rates whenever the price of white paper falls cheap to make it possible, and we must say we look.

For the past eighteen months Chicago publishers have disregarded expenses to procure news in the speediest way possible, for the purpose of gratifying their patrons. This enterprise will not be relaxed, and they believe that the reading public appreciate their endeavors to please, and will not regard their issues as dear at the new rates—all things considered.

SCALE OF PRICES ADOPTED.

TERMS OF DAILY,

Delivered in the City, per year	$10.00
Delivered in the City, per quarter	2.50
Delivered in the City, per week	.50
Sent by mail, per year, (in advance)	9.00
Sent by mail, for six months, "	4.50
Sent by mail, for three " "	2.25
Sent by mail, six weeks, "	1.25
Single copies	25.00

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

Weekly per year, (in advance)	$ 5.00
Tri-Weekly for six months	3.00
Tri-Weekly per year, months	1.25

To the trade, same rates per 1,000 as daily.

TERMS OF SEMI-WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Single copy one year	$2.00
Single copy six months	1.00
Club of four copies	6.00
Club of